

## **Historic, Archive Document**

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# 1919 Dibble's Farm Seed Facts

*Dibble's  
Heavyweight  
Oars*

*A field of  
Dibble's Russets*





# The Plain Truth About the 1919 Farm Seed Situation

## Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy

**Alfalfa Seed** is the cheapest of any of the seeds of the Clover family this season, and, as a consequence, the largest acreage of Alfalfa ever sown in America should be sown this spring. It is bringing the highest price farmers of this country have ever seen—from \$25 to \$40 per ton. There is a growing demand for it and not enough to go around. Sow Alfalfa seed heavily. The price will be only a trifle higher than that of a year ago.

**Clover and Timothy Seed** are in short supply again this year. There was practically no carry-over of Clover seed from last year. The American crop of Mammoth, Medium, and Alsike was one of the smallest on record, and indications are that there will be no importations from war-torn Europe, but as peace is declared, a demand from Europe for all the Clover seed we can spare. The price will be slightly higher than last season, and seed of our D. B. quality is very hard to obtain.

**Timothy Seed**, owing to short crops, will command an advance of at least 25 per cent over last year's values, and if it were not for the large carry-over from last year, the price would be double. With Timothy hay bringing record prices, this is the year to seed to the utmost. Timothy seed is not as high as it was several years ago, when hay was worth half as much as it is today.

## Seed Oats

should bring about the same prices as prevailed last year. The crop of 1918 is a little less than that of 1917. The demand is heavy for human food, as well as for stock food, and, as the season advances, prices may increase. We have a splendid crop and have thousands of bushels in store, weighing 44 to 47 pounds per measured bushel.

## Seed Barley

will be cheaper, owing to the truly marvelous crop made by this cereal last year, one of the record crops of the century. We have an oldtime crop right here in western New York. Grain heavy and bright and the prices are most attractive.

## Spring Wheat

made wonderful crops in the eastern and New England states, as well as in the so-called "Spring-Wheat" states of the Northwest. We sold thousands of bushels of one variety direct to farmers, that yielded from twenty to over forty bushels per acre, and we can furnish thousands of bushels of the same variety again this year and at about the same price.

## Seed Corn

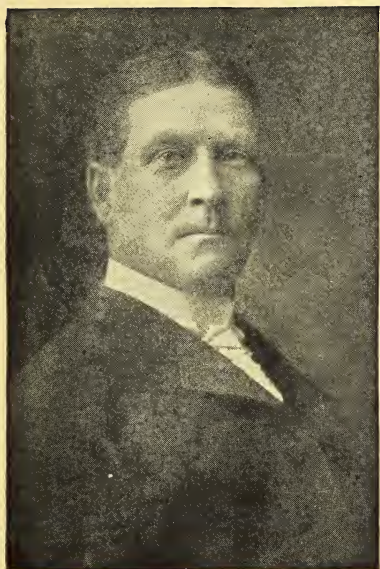
The last Government Crop Report available gives the 1918 crop as about 450,000,000 bushels *less* than the crop of 1917, and we doubt if the crop is of any better quality. Untimely hot, dry winds in some states and unusually early frosts in various sections of the corn-belt, have in our opinion, ruined at least a billion bushels of corn for seed purposes. Seed Corn was high last year; it will be high this spring. Last year we furnished thousands of farmers with Seed Corn of splendid quality, and we are prepared to furnish just as good stock this season and *more of it*.

## The 1918 Potato Crop

according to the Government figures, is over 50,000,000 bushels *less* than that of the previous season, and values should average higher, of course. There was a large acreage planted, but unfavorable weather conditions throughout the growing season, coupled with early frosts, injured the crop. Quality was never poorer where the crop is light, and, on the other hand, in the few isolated sections where conditions were favorable, quality is superb. Blight raised havoc over vast areas. Where blight was prevalent labor was scarce and chemicals to combat blight and disease scarce still, and the little inferior tubers produced from such conditions should not be used for seed.

Fortunately for us, our crops, as a whole, were splendid, and we have as choice a lot of tubers in our cellars as we ever owned.

Our offering to the Potato-growers of America, this year, is at least 100,000 bushels, all grown from selected stock seed and from fields that were free from disease, where the vines grew green and rank until they naturally ripened or were killed by frost.



## In Memoriam

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DEAN G. MARTIN

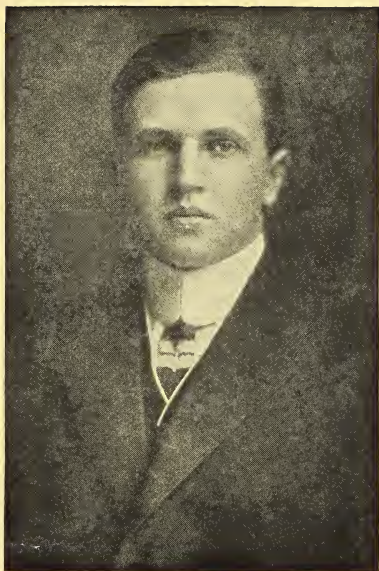
TREASURER

EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER  
1908-1918

DIED DECEMBER 16, 1918

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An honest, able, conscientious, dependable,  
thorough business man, a Christian gentle-  
man, a sincere and loyal friend, beloved by  
all who knew him.



INTRODUCING

HARWOOD MARTIN

Who has been with us the  
past three years, son of Dean  
G., as our new Treasurer and  
Warehouse Manager, a skilled  
and successful farmer, highly  
trained in scientific agriculture.

GRADUATE OF CORNELL  
DEGREE B. S.

A WORTHY SON OF A NOBLE MAN



EDWARD F. DIBBLE, President HARWOOD MARTIN, Treasurer H. E. DIBBLE, Secretary

# Annual Catalog, 1919

## EDWARD F. DIBBLE SEEDGROWER



HIS is our twenty-eighth Annual Catalog, and, in the twenty-seven years that have elapsed, we have, from a small beginning on our home farm, developed the largest strictly mail-order farm-seed business in America. Our motto has been from the start: "Farm Seeds and Farm Seeds only," and just one grade, and that the best obtainable, at the lowest possible prices consistent with the highest possible quality.

At the very beginning of this book, we wish to call the attention of our readers to the fact that we do not grow, sell, or handle cheap or low-grade seeds. Nothing but the most superlative quality finds a place in our seed-houses. As we are farmers and seedgrowers ourselves and ship direct from

our farms to yours, our high-grade seeds usually cost *less* than seeds of unknown origin and of medium or poor quality.

It is worth something—is it not?—to obtain your farm seeds direct from headquarters, from farmers who *know* them and *grow* them.

The personnel of our corporation is as follows: Edward F. Dibble, the President, fifty-two years old, a farmer and seed grower from childhood, has charge of the buying and selling and general office work. Harwood Martin, Treasurer, 26 years old, Cornell (B.S.), living on the farm where he was born, superintends the warehouses and is responsible for the cleaning, handling, packing, and shipping of all the seeds that go through our plant. H. E. Dibble, Secretary, son of Edward F., twenty-nine years old, graduate of Cornell (B.S.), and of Wisconsin (M.S.), where he spent five years specializing in plant-breeding, seed-testing, and the like, is our Seed Analyst in charge of our seed laboratory, and his work is most important in that he has to see to it that all seeds that we ship to our customers are of the highest grade obtainable.

The Dibble and Martin Seed Farms contain nearly 2,000 acres of the choicest lands in the famous Genesee Valley country, and on these farms we grow a large portion of the seeds we sell. It is fair to our customers to state, however, that our trade has now reached such a magnitude that we annually use the products of over 10,000 acres, supplementing the crops raised on our own seed farms by the purchase of seeds direct from the growers as far as possible, buying in all cases just one grade, and that always the best money will buy.

Honeoye Falls is a small town of 1,500 inhabitants, 13 miles south of Rochester, 70 miles from Buffalo, in the center of one of the best farm-seed growing sections in America.

Our location and shipping facilities are of the best, and freight rates to points in the middle and eastern states are low. Look at the map in this catalog and see how near we are to you.

Our frostproof warehouses, elevator, and seedhouses, 400 feet in length, are on three private switches on the New York Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

Carload rates to principal points are as follows (L.C.L. slightly higher):

Rate points	Per 100 lbs.	Rate points	Per 100 lbs.
New York.....	\$o 22 ½	Worcester.....	\$o 25 ½
Trenton.....	22 ½	Springfield.....	25 ½
Philadelphia.....	22 ½	Hartford.....	25 ½
Baltimore.....	22 ½	New Haven.....	25 ½
Pittsburgh.....	21 ½	Bridgeport.....	25 ½
Harrisburg.....	22 ½	Providence.....	25 ½
Cleveland.....	21	Washington.....	29
Boston.....	25 ½	Albany.....	20

**Prices** are f.o.b. shipping station. Barrels and sacks are free, as stated.

**Terms strictly cash with order**, except on carload lots, upon which we will make you a special price delivered at your station. If customers order goods shipped to a prepaid station, or to a station at which there is no agent, cash must accompany the order to prepay the freight; otherwise, we will ship to the nearest railroad station at which there is a regular agent. We do not ship seeds C.O.D.

**As to guarantee.** After the experience of a quarter of a century as farmers and seedsmen, we have evolved a guarantee clause of our own for different kinds of farm seeds that provides an absolutely "square deal" to each and every purchaser, and we hereby give notice that Dibble's Seed Potatoes, Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley, Alfalfa, Clover, and Timothy seeds are sold subject to the guarantee as printed on the respective pages describing our different seeds, and prospective customers are requested to read the liberal terms of our guarantee before ordering.



*Seed-testing Laboratory*

## Testing Seeds as Dibble Tests Them

means testing seeds as they are tested by the Seed-testing Department, Bureau of Plant Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Our new seed-testing laboratory is equipped with the most modern and up-to-date apparatus known to modern science, and we are under obligations to Prof. E. R. Brown, Botanist of the United States Seed-testing Bureau, for his aid, kindly interest and instructions that have enabled us to equip our own private laboratory with the same kind of apparatus that is used by the Government at Washington. Our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate Seed Analyst of several years' experience, has charge of the work and as there is really nothing mysterious about it, we are going to tell you just how it is done, what the different pieces of apparatus are for and how they are used.

The large picture shows a general view of our laboratory and equipment. The room is finished in laboratory white with ample window space from the south and east. It is heated by natural gas and a thermostat controls the temperature of the room; this works by electricity and is positively automatic. If we wish to keep an even temperature of 70°, there is a thermometer on the wall that can be set by an indicator for any desired temperature; set at 70°, the thermostat turns the gas off if the temperature of the room gets above 70°, and turns it on if it falls below.

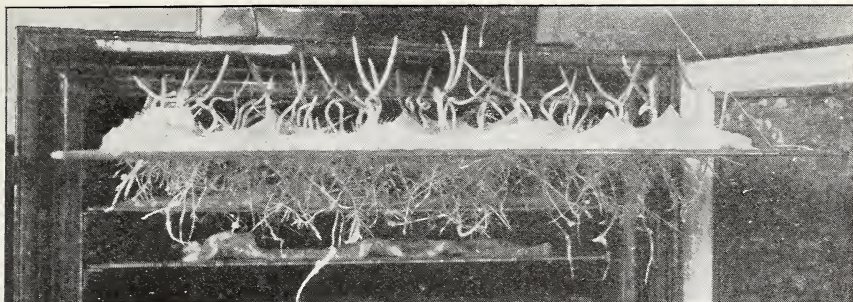
At the right stands the moisture-tester, a piece of apparatus that is more than human in its intelligence to give us the exact moisture-content in a given lot of seed corn for instance. This is most important, as experience has proved that corn carrying 16 per cent moisture or over is liable upon the arrival of warm weather to heat, mould and to a certain extent spoil, becoming valueless for seed purposes. In operation, a given amount of corn and a certain oil are mixed in a retort, afterward heated by gas to 195° C.; this drives the water out of the grain in the form of steam which afterward is condensed and accurately measured and figured in direct percentage by a graduate glass showing 12-15-18-20, etc., per cent moisture-content, as the case may be.

We make tests of all lots of corn that come to our Seed House and none is accepted that does not come up to our requirements, and you may rest assured that the bags of seed corn you may receive on **your** order have been tested according to this method.

Next to the moisture-tester, in the corner, is the gas germinator, a type originated and designed by the seed experts of the United States Department of Agriculture and made for them by a New York City firm. We feel

*The Germinator*





*Tray of Mammoth White Dent, five-day test, germination 98 per cent*

honored to be allowed to have one of these made after the Government model. This germinator is made of heavy copper, water-jacketed, heated by natural gas through a Bunsen burner.

We also have a large electric germinator that does not show in the picture, and the operation of the two germinators is very similar. The germinating chambers are air-tight, and the temperature is controlled by thermostats. The germinators can be automatically regulated to give the desired temperature for the best results for the different classes of seeds.

Some seeds, such as Alfalfa Clover, Timothy, Oats and Barley require a cool seed-bed at about 70° F., while Corn gives best results if a uniform temperature of 80° to 90° F. can be had. It is of the utmost importance that tests either for germination or purity be made by someone personally interested, and so far as we know, our house is the only one specializing in Farm Seeds where all of the tests are made by a member of the firm, who is vitally interested in the absolute accuracy of each and every test made.

#### Testing for Purity

Every lot of seed is sampled, and from that sample germination tests are made, and whether the bags of seed you get at the station contain any or all of the above-mentioned seeds, isn't it worth something to **you** to know that the seeds you are taking home with you are dry, that is they will keep, that they will grow, and also that they have been tested for purity for at the table in front of

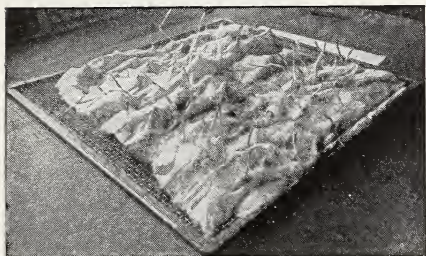
the window where the seed analyst is working, the purity tests are made.

First, the sample to be tested is weighed on balances, as shown in the glass case. These balances are most accurate, being sensitive to one-tenth of a milligram. Foreign seeds, inert matter which consists of broken seeds, dirt, etc., are separated from the sample, the work being done under the microscope, and the impure seed and inert matter are then carefully weighed on this same balance and the weight subtracted from the original weight of the seed before analysis, by which process the percentage of pure seed is determined.

Samples of all the common and most of the uncommon weed seeds (ninety-six in all) as shown in the four glass plaques leaning against the window-sill are kept constantly before the analyst for comparison and identification.

Now **you** know how we know that Dibble's Tested Seeds are the best money can buy, and we hope you have decided they are the kind you are going to use hereafter on your farm.

In seeds, "the best is the cheapest," and every good farmer should use tested seeds on his farm. Good seeds of high germination and purity pay.



*Improved Leaming in test but seventy hours*



*Testing Clover seed for purity*

## As to Our Responsibility

Thousands of farmers will see this catalog for the first time, and as we consider it absolutely necessary for farmers to know that firms with whom they are dealing at a distance are thoroughly reliable, we print below facsimile letters from our bankers with whom we have been doing business for over a quarter of a century.

SMITH L. PARMELE  
PRESIDENT

CHARLES R. PIERCE  
CASHIER

EDWARD F. DIBBLE  
VICE-PRESIDENT

JOHN M. GRAY  
ASST. CASHIER

### Bank of Lima Lima, N. Y.

Nov. 15, 1916

To whom it may concern:-

All the members of the corporation - Edward F. Dibble Seed-grower, were born and brought up in this Township and are among our best and most respected citizens. Their Seed Farms which they own and control, aggregating nearly 2,000 acres, are among the best in this town and are conducted in a most successful and prosperous manner.

Edward F. Dibble, the President, is the largest stockholder in this Bank, and its Vice-President.

*Charles R. Pierce*  
Cashier

*Bank of Honeoye Falls,  
A. M. Holden, Banker,  
Honeoye Falls, N. Y.*

November 15th, 1916.

To whom it may concern;

I have known intimately the members of the corporation, Edward F. Dibble, Seedgrower, ever since their early childhood, and they are men of the highest standing and of the strictest integrity. From an experience of a quarter of a century doing business with them at our Bank, I am convinced that they will fulfill all obligations they enter into with every customer, to the letter.

They are the largest land owners in this section and their Seed Farms are in the highest state of cultivation.

From a small beginning, the Dibble Farm Seed business has grown to enormous proportions, one of the largest, if not the largest of the kind in America.

Yours truly,

Bank of Honeoye Falls.

*A. M. Holden*  
*Baughman*

We also refer to Dun's and Bradstreet's Commercial Agencies, the leading agricultural papers of the East, and the many thousands of our customers.



# Grow Bigger Crops

## Inoculate your Seed with Edwards' Legume Bacteria

The chief value of legumes such as alfalfa, clover, peas, beans, etc., for use either as food or as green manure, lies in their high content of nitrogen. With the aid of certain kinds of bacteria, the legumes can get their supply of nitrogen from the air. These bacteria live and grow in the soil, and as the new plants start to grow, the bacteria burrow into the roots, grow there, and produce nodules or tubercles, visible to the eye as little bunches on the smaller roots. During this process the bacteria take nitrogen from the air and give it to the plants. Unless the plants have these legume bacteria growing on their roots, they will not make a successful growth.



Portion of root of Red Clover showing nodules formed by the legume bacteria.

On land where it is hard to get a good catch of legumes, or on which a new crop is to be sown, the right kind of bacteria must be supplied by inoculation. One method that has been recommended in times past is to spread over the field to be seeded soil from a field that has grown the same crop. This method is cumbersome and expensive, and is apt to introduce into the soil seeds of bad weeds, fungus, or bacterial plant diseases; hence it is not a desirable method.

## Seed Inoculation Simple

The best method of inoculation is to treat the seed before it is sown with a pure culture of the right kind of bacteria for that particular crop. By this method the inoculation can be done in a few minutes' time, and the bacteria are carried into the soil with the seed in ample numbers to insure inoculation of the roots, with consequent increased growth of the crop, and with no risk of introducing seeds of bad weeds or germs of plant or animal diseases.

The pure-culture method of seed inoculation is indorsed by the Federal Department of Agriculture and many of the State Experiment Stations.

Edwards' cultures are prepared under the personal supervision of S. F. Edwards, formerly instructor in bacteriology at the Michigan Agricultural College, instructor in bacteriology in the College of Medicine at the University of Michigan, and for nine and one-half years professor of bacteriology at the Ontario Agricultural College. The cultures are made according to the best principles of the science of bacteriology, and special attention is given to keeping up the vigor and nitrogen-gathering power of the bacteria.

The "Farmers' Review," Chicago, issue of April 24, 1915, says in an editorial about alfalfa: "There is no magic about alfalfa. Good seed and inoculation on properly drained and carefully prepared soil assure success."

Peter Swartz, of the Cornalfalfa Farms, Waukesha, Wis., winner of the world's prize in alfalfa at the Panama-Pacific Exposition, says, in order to grow alfalfa successfully, "you have to have good seed, and you can't grow good alfalfa if the right kind of bacteria are not in the soil."

## Crops for which Cultures are Made

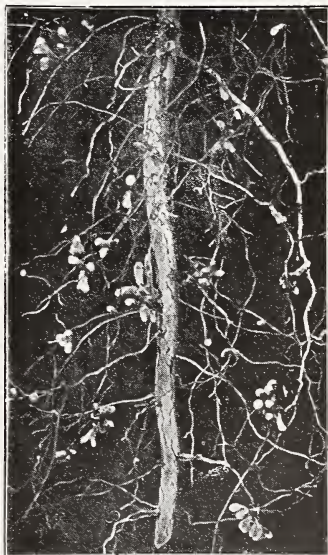
Cultures are made for legume crops as follows: Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike Clover, Crimson Clover, White Dutch Clover, Soja Beans, Vetches, Peas, etc. Of this list, the same cultures can be used for either Alfalfa or Sweet Clover and likewise the same cultures can be used for Red, Alsike, Crimson, and Dutch Clovers.

**THE COST.** Edwards' Legume Bacteria cultures are made in two sizes, one to inoculate 30 and one to inoculate 60 pounds of seed. Postage paid.

To inoculate 30 pounds of seed.....\$0 60

To inoculate 60 pounds of seed.....1 20

These prices mean a very low cost per acre, the exact amount depending on the amount of seed sown.



Portion of root of alfalfa plant showing the tubercles or nodules formed by the nitrogen-gathering legume bacteria. (Photograph natural size.)



# Dibble's Northern-Grown Alfalfa Seed

## 1918 CROP

EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS

D. B. Alfalfa, 99.50 per cent pure or better; the best obtainable. Average analysis of all the D. B. Brand Alfalfa Seed sold last year was above 99.70 per cent purity and *dodder-free*.

Dibble's Alfalfa Seed, grown in the cold North, is absolutely hardy and produces perfect and permanent seedlings when seed from other sources fails.

If you are contemplating growing Alfalfa, our new Alfalfa book tells you just how to grow it, and we can furnish you the same variety we have found successful on our own farms. A field well set to Alfalfa will last from ten to twenty years. We have over 100 acres on our own Seed Farms and find it very profitable. In fact, we have 100 acres on one farm which was inspected by the Agricultural Agent of one of the great trunk-line railroad systems of the country, who pronounced it "The best 100 acres of Alfalfa he had seen this side of California." Besides feeding over a hundred head of cattle, we shall have at least 300 tons of hay to sell this year.

Alfalfa is acknowledged to be the most wonderful and productive plant of the clover family. It will grow on any good corn or wheat land, or on any soil that will give a good catch of clover. Once established, it is very hardy, sinking its roots deeply after moisture and nourishment, and the severest drought or coldest weather will not kill it.

Grows about 3 to 4 feet high, can be cut three or four times each season, and produces an average of four to five tons of hay to the acre. The analysis shows one ton of well-cured Alfalfa to be worth practically the same as a ton of wheat-bran.

Combined with corn fodder or ensilage, it makes an ideal feed for milch cows, and as a feed for horses and hogs it cannot be excelled.



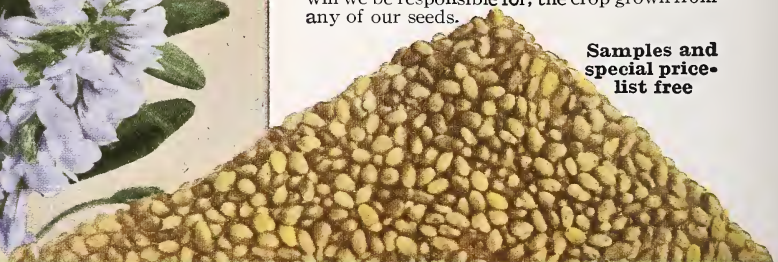
## Buy Alfalfa Seed from Alfalfa-Growers

The New York Agricultural Experiment Station, at Geneva, uses D. B. Alfalfa Seed on the Station Farm and for extension work among the farmers. Cornell University uses our D. B. Brand Seed on the College Farms, and scores of farmers writing us pronounce our D. B. Alfalfa the best they ever saw. Last year we sold 200 bushels (12,000 pounds) to the New Jersey Alfalfa Association. Every lot is tested in our own seed-testing laboratory by our Mr. H. E. Dibble, a graduate Seed

Analyst of experience, and we sell D. B. Alfalfa subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture. Keep your seed ten days, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Alfalfa Seed; but, as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

**Samples and  
special price-  
list free**



*D. B. Alfalfa Seed, 99.83 per cent pure*

## Dibble's Seed Farms

### Headquarters for Alfalfa Seed

Every bushel is northern-grown, hardy, acclimated, and the only kind to use on northern farms to insure success, the kind we used on our own farms to produce what has been called by farm experts "the best 100 acres of Alfalfa this side of the Rocky Mountains."

Alfalfa seed, while higher than last year, is much cheaper than the clovers. Sow it freely. A field well set to Alfalfa will double its value. What D. B. Alfalfa seed has done for others, it will do for you.

We have a fine seeding from your Alfalfa seed. I think every seed grew. I shall want more next spring.—DEXTER BOWMAN, Jordanville, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1918.

Send me sample and price on your Alfalfa seed; shall need 800 pounds. Had good success with the seed I bought of you last season; cut over 100 tons from 25 acres.—WALTER STROOTS, Westwood, N. J.

The Alfalfa seed purchased of you last season was as nice as I ever saw, and I have a splendid seeding, the best I have seen anywhere around this fall.—J. E. MURROCK, Watertown, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

The Alfalfa seed purchased from you was pronounced by the Experiment Station as practically free from weeds, germination good, and I have a first-class seeding from it.—S. PERCY HOOKER, Le Roy, N. Y.

I found your D. B. Brand Alfalfa seed of fine quality and of good germination. It was satisfactory in every way.—G. E. FROST, Bridport, Vt., Oct. 15, 1918.

The Alfalfa and clover seed was good, the germination was splendid, and I have a good stand. I saved from \$2 to \$3 per bushel by buying seed from you.—CHAS. W. FISHER, Vergennes, Vt.

Your seeds were the best I ever bought and it will pay any farmer always to buy the best seed on the market.—C. L. STEVENS, New London, Ohio, Oct. 27.

I had some of your D. B. Brand Alfalfa seed last season and found it satisfactory in every way—the best seed I have had in a long time.—FLOYD ROBBINS, Lacona, N. Y., Oct. 15, 1918.

The Alfalfa seed I bought of you last spring gave entire satisfaction. Our County Bureau man, DeLacy, said it was the best he ever saw.—WM. SHEEHY, Millbrook, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1917.

I have the best catch from your D. B. Alfalfa I ever had. I think most every seed grew.—DAVID BAGLEY, Rushville, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1918.

I sowed Alfalfa seed treated with Alfalfa culture on the 20th of July and it has made a fine growth, nice even stand, and the roots are plentifully supplied with nodules. I believe the cultures will do all that is claimed for them.—J. D. FLINCHBAUGH, Red Lion, Pa.

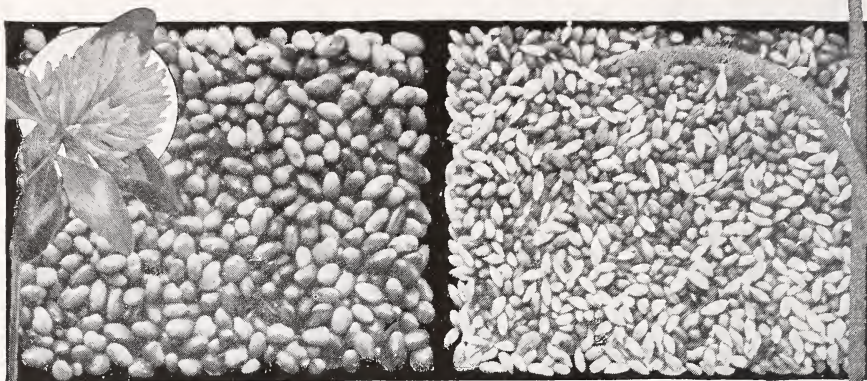
Your Alfalfa has been tested against the Grimm and found to be much better. Your clover and grass seeds have always been clean and pure and of the best quality. Your prices are usually lower than those of most seed houses, while the quality of the seed always averages much better.—EDWARD R. HEWITT, Midvale, N. J., Dec. 1, 1915.

The Alfalfa was benefited by the culture. I sowed this field one year ago to Alfalfa, without using inoculation, and it was a failure.—WEIR W. KELPER, Steuben, Ind.



**D. B. ALFALFA**  
**TESTED—99.50% PURE OR BETTER**





D. B. Red Clover, 99.75 per cent pure

D. B. Timothy, 99.90 per cent pure

## D. B. Brand Timothy and Clover Seed

"THE CREAM OF THE CROP"

We sell, annually, over \$200,000 worth of Clover and Grass Seeds to granges, farmers' clubs, and individual customers and have received scores of letters from them in which they say that "we not only had the best seeds we ever had on the farm, but we also saved from 50 cents to \$3 per bushel by buying D. B. Brand Seeds."

Notwithstanding the fact that our seeds are tested in our own laboratory, we sell our D. B. Brand Seeds subject to your test, the test of your State Experiment Station, or that of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Keep your seed ten days after arrival, test it as you wish, and if you are not convinced that it is as good as we say it is, return it at once; we will refund your money and pay the freight both ways.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Clover and Timothy Seed, but, as so many circumstances may arise, after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we therefore do not guarantee, nor will be responsible for the crop grown from any of our seeds. **Samples free.**

Special price-list issued weekly during the season

**RED MEDIUM CLOVER.** The common Red Clover largely grown throughout the country.

**MAMMOTH SAPLING CLOVER.** Compared with the common Red Clover, its flower, foliage, and stems are of darker color, and it is later and of larger growth.

Full stocks, choicest grade only, of **Orchard Grass, Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-Top, Dwarf Essex Rape, Canada Field Peas, Winter Vetch,** etc., constantly on hand.

The best is none too good for the American farmer. Buy the best and save money at the same time

Your seed has given satisfaction, fully up to the Experiment Station findings, i. e., 99.76 per cent pure.—F. C. HAMMOND, Sec'y Springfield Farmers' Club, Springfield, Vt.

The order for seeds that we placed with you has been tested by the New Hampshire College of Agriculture. We are more than pleased with the quality and desire to tell you so.—ROCKINGHAM COUNTY FARMERS' ASSOCIATION, W. C. SPAULDING, Purchasing Agent, Exeter, N. H.

I have a good seeding from the Clover and Timothy. I saved \$3 per bushel on the Clover and some on the Timothy.—J. A. ELLIS, Altmar, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

I have a good stand of clover, and saved by buying of you at \$3 per bushel.—J. CLINTON ROY, Stillwater, N. J., Oct. 21, 1918.

**ALSIKE.** The hardiest of all Clovers; perennial. On rich, moist soils it yields enormous crops. Its greatest value is for sowing with other Clovers and Grasses.

**TIMOTHY.** This is the most valuable of all the Grasses for hay, especially in the North.

The Clover and Timothy Seed bought of you last spring all proved good and are free from weeds. We saved on Clover Seed about 4 cents per pound, and on Timothy Seed about \$1 per bushel in buying of you.—A. B. BICKNELL, Tunbridge, Vt.

I have had good seeding from your seed ever since I commenced to buy of you and saved some money, too.—T. W. PETERSON, Mt. Jewett, Pa., Oct. 15, 1918.

The D. B. Brand Clover Seed I bought of you last season was of fine quality and was better than I could get elsewhere for the same money. I have dealt with you a number of years and always found the seed satisfactory. WILLIS OWEN, Watkins, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1918.

Have a good seeding; saved 20 per cent by dealing with you.—ROBERT BERGSTEN, East Greenwich, R. I.



# D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seed

## 1918 CROP

99.50 PER CENT PURE, OR BETTER. THE BEST POSSIBLE QUALITY.  
EVERY BAG TESTED BY UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT METHODS  
AND TAGGED, SHOWING OUR PURITY AND GERMINATION TESTS

We continue our well-known policy of handling just one grade of Seeds, and that the best money will buy; nothing else goes into our warehouses and nothing but the best can therefore go out to our customers.

Traveling men from the big recleaning plants of Chicago, Toledo and other western cities, tell us that we are the **only** firm demanding 99.50 per cent purity or better on all purchases.

The average analysis of D. B. Brand Clover and Grass Seeds that were analyzed the last few years at the New York Experiment Station, the different New England Stations and the Seed-testing Bureau at Washington was above 99.70 per cent purity. Part of the samples were drawn by the official Inspectors, a few were sent direct by ourselves to prove our own tests, and over half of them were made for our customers from seed we had shipped them.

New York State uses D. B. Timothy and Clover on Cornell University Farms, and Cornell professors use D. B. Seeds on their own farms.

Over a score of the great New York State Institutional Farms use Dibble's Seeds annually



## Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Are early, extremely productive, with tall, stiff straw bearing long heads filled with good-weight, thin-hulled grain, weighing from 36 to 38 lbs. per measured bushel. These Oats originally came to us from northern Canada, being discovered by one of our men we had out looking for new varieties of grain. After growing them on our farms for a year or two, with good results, we introduced them to our trade, and they have given general satisfaction.

On our own farms, growing from 100 to 150 acres annually, they have given us an average yield of over 60 bushels per acre for some eight or ten years, which is over twice the average production of the United States for the same period. Several crops on large fields have yielded over 80 bushels per acre, and a neighbor, from a four-acre field, threshed and delivered to our warehouse 440 bushels of re-cleaned grain. Hundreds of our customers have written us glowing letters in regard to the superior qualities of Twentieth Century Oats, and they seem to be fully as productive and desirable in every way as when first introduced.

Owing to the great war, Oats will bring big money for years to come, and farmers should sow heavily this spring. If your own Oats are light-weight, badly stained or run out, you cannot afford to sow them when you can get Dibble's bright clean, heavy Seed Oats for so little money. Every bag is tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. **Samples free.**

Dibble's Seed Oats are re-cleaned by the best mills known, and you will find our Oats a choice sample for seed purposes. We sell them to you subject to the following guarantee: We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly re-cleaned and screened by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our seed grain ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfied in every way, return it to us at once and get your money back.

We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats; but, as so many circumstances may arise after they leave our possession, over which we have no control, we, therefore, do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds. **For prices, see special price-list.**

The 1918 crop of Oats was smaller than that of the previous year and in many sections was of very poor quality. On the whole, however, the quality was never better, and our stock of nearly 50,000 bushels is the best we ever owned—bright, clean, heavy, and full of vigor.

Use Dibble's Tested Seed Oats and grow better crops than you ever grew before. During the last year, over fifty of our customers have written us that Dibble's Seed Oats out-yielded their own home-grown seed, in many cases over 2 to 1.

It is a well-known fact that seeds of all kinds grown in the North are hardier, more vigorous and more productive than those of southern origin. This is especially true of Oats and Barley, which are plants of northern origin, and owing to their hardiness, are grown largely in extreme northern latitudes. If you have been using home-grown seeds with unprofitable or just ordinary crops, try Dibble's northern-grown Seed Oats this year and your Oat crop should be a money-maker.

Remember Dibble's Seed Oats are screened and re-cleaned twice in our own warehouses, and are sold direct to you at the lowest possible prices.



*An ideal Oat crop*



## Dibble's Twentieth Century Oats

Have had a direct sale to farmers, through our catalogue, of over 300,000 bushels since we introduced them a dozen years ago, and they seem to be as popular and productive as ever.

The Twentieth Century Oats yielded 65 bushels to the acre, free from smut—about twice the yield of my neighbors'.—ELMER G. DAVIS, Stone Ridge, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1918.

### Finest Oats I Ever Raised

The seed I purchased of you last spring gave excellent results. The Twentieth Century Oats are the finest I ever raised, weighing 38 pounds per measured bushel.—C. C. WOODRUFF, Litchfield Co., Conn.

### Large Yield; Heavy Grain

The Oats that I purchased from you last season gave 70 measured bushels to the acre, very heavy grain, weighing 38 pounds per bushel.—A. YEOMANS, Wayne Co., N. Y.

The Twentieth Century Oats did well and outyielded my other Oats 20 bushels per acre, stood up well, and were free from smut.—D. R. BAILEY, Wyalusing, Pa., Nov. 21, 1918.

### Free from Smut

The Twentieth Century Oats were free from smut and yielded double the quantity of home-raised seed of common variety.—ALFRED E. NOKES, Ellenberg Center, N. Y., March 18, 1916.

Your Oats made two bushels to one of our own seed.—J. HARRY REAMER, Chambersburg, Pa.

The Twentieth Century Oats grew about 4 feet tall, very even, with big heads and did not lodge.—CLIFFORD WILLISTON, Hampden Co., Mass.

The Oats yielded by weight nearly 80 bushels per acre. Was well pleased with the seed.—WM. E. HENDERBERG, Rome, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1918.

The Oats sowed last spring yielded 60 bushels per acre and weighed 34 pounds per measured bushel—not a big yield, but from 10 to 15 bushels better than common Oats grown around here. They did not blight and they stood up well.—H. E. TENNY, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1917.

They were the best Oats I ever had—free from smut, with good, stiff straw.—WM. H. BRESSLER, Spring Mills, Pa., Oct. 19, 1918.

### Outyielded Others

The Twentieth Century Oats were fine; they yielded just two bushels where other Oats yielded one in the same field.—C. A. BOYD, Saegerstown, Pa.



*Twentieth Century Oats*

### 440 Bushels from 4 Acres

From four acres of land we threshed this season 440 bushels of Oats, thresher's measure.—LEVI SIMONS, Livingston Co., N. Y.

### Customer Much Pleased

In regard to the Twentieth Century Oats, we are pleased to say that they yielded 55 bushels to the acre, by weight. On a large field of about 16 acres, our own Clydesdale variety yielded 27 bushels to the acre, and the yield of Clydesdale Oats on our best Clydesdale field comparable to the yield of the Twentieth Century was  $43\frac{3}{4}$  bushels to the acre. We are very much pleased with the Twentieth Century Oats, and expect to plant largely of them next year.—EDWARD R. MINNS, New York State College of Agriculture, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.



## Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

### THE HEAVIEST OATS GROWN

The average weight of some 20,000 bushels of Heavyweight Oats we have in store is from 45 to 47 pounds per measured bushel. The grain is thin-hulled and of splendid color. The straw is tall, strong, and stiff, and, so far, this variety has proven free from smut or other disease.

Dibble's Heavyweight is, in our opinion, the most productive Oats grown, and yields of 80, 82, 87, 90, 92, and up to 118 bushels per acre have been reported to us by our customers as having been grown from our seed. Two large fields from which we have shipped seed averaged over 100 bushels per acre.

In our experience of over a quarter of a century, we have never seen any other variety that compared with

the Heavyweight, and we have never had bushels enough to go around any season since we introduced it several years ago. The Heavyweight is not only the heaviest Oat grown in America but our customers report it the most productive. Read all the testimonial letters on the opposite page. Order early. **Samples free.**

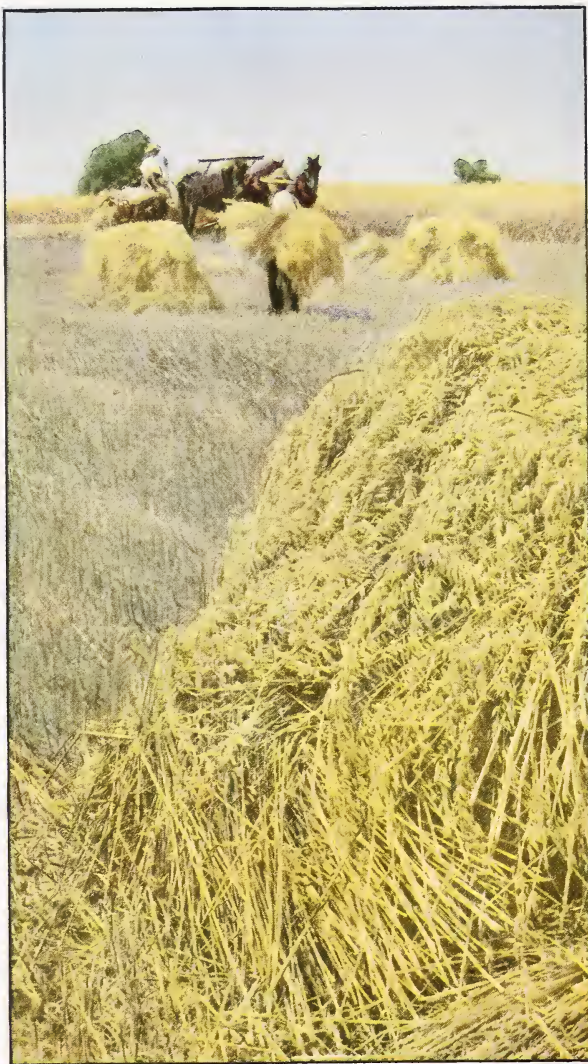
**Dibble's Heavyweight Oats is sold subject to the following guarantee :**

We guarantee our Seed Oats thoroughly recleaned by the best mills known to the trade, and in first-class condition for sowing. Keep our Seed Oats ten days, test it, and if not entirely satisfactory in every way, return it at once and get your money back.

We use all reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Oats, but as so many circumstances may arise after it leaves our possession, over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

Owing to the extra-heavy weight of these Oats, not less than 3 bushels should be sown per acre.

**For prices, see special price-list.**



*At Harvest Time*

## Dibble's Heavyweight Oats

Have made wonderful yields for a large number of our customers in many states. We read of remarkable records and big yields of Oats in the western states, under irrigation, but right here, in the East, Dibble's Heavyweight Oats have produced record-breaking crops. Here's the evidence.

We had 700 bushels Oats from  $7\frac{1}{2}$  acres and have a fine stand of Alfalfa from your seed sown on the same field.—REUBEN McDONALD, Jamesburg, N. J., Nov. 4, 1918.

From the Heavyweight Oats I had from you, I harvested from three-fourths of an acre, 70 bushels by measure of 40-pound Oats; straw 4 feet high.—THOS. W. ROGERS, Rutland Co., Vt. [This would be equal to over 117 bushels an acre.]

Enclosed find a picture of our field of Dibble's Heavyweight Oats that threshed 450 bushels from 6 acres, weight 40 pounds to the bushel, which equals  $93\frac{3}{4}$  bushels per acre by weight.—J. H. RICHARDSON, Wolcott, N. Y., Nov. 19, 1918.

The Heavyweight Oats gave us a yield of 92 bushels an acre, weighing 40 pounds—115 bushels by weight.—EARL DORN, Brookton, N. Y.

As to the Heavyweight Oats, they were sturdy and stood up fine. On 2 acres of old potato ground have 215 bushels as good as we have seen this year.—WM. R. PARKER, Burlington Flats, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1918.

The Heavyweight Oats yielded just twice the amount of other kinds. — IRVIN FARMER, Stark Co., Ohio.

As to the Heavyweight Oats, one man raised 5 acres from your seed this year that stood 5 feet tall and threshed out 80 bushels per acre. I had 3 acres standing 4 feet high, the thickest piece of Oats I ever saw. Have not threshed mine as yet.—WILLEY D. BUELL, Litchfield, Conn., Oct. 21, 1918.

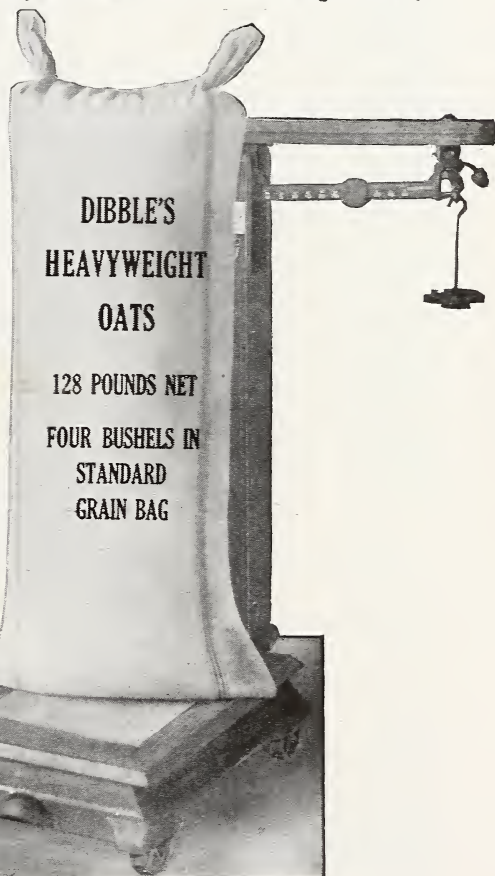
The Heavyweight Oats went 89 bushels per

acre. My men compared handling them to handling wheat.—W. J. SMITH, Attica, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1917.

The Heavyweight Oats I sowed last spring did the best of any Oats I ever sowed; one piece went 90 bushels to the acre.—JOHN F. MURPHY, Varysburg, N. Y.

The Heavyweight Oats were fine. Straw grew 5 feet high and they yielded twice as much as my other Oats.—R. W. HARRIS, Delaware, N. J.

Is there any other kind as productive?



Is there any other kind as heavy?



## Dibble's Spring Wheat

Made money for every farmer who grew it last year, so far as we know. We sold thousands of bushels and started hundreds of eastern farmers making money growing Wheat for market, as well as for their own flour. We know of over fifty crops that have been reported to us in the Middle and New England States that produced a yield of from 20 to over 40 bushels per acre (an average of 27 bushels), and in several instances outyielding Winter Wheat on the same farm.

There are as many varieties of Spring Wheat as there are of Winter Wheat, and many of them are absolutely worthless for eastern farmers. The seed Wheat experts of the United States Food Administration furnished us with Marquis Spring Wheat from the Northwest, a certain variety especially adapted to eastern farms, and we have a splendid stock of this same type for this spring's trade.

There is one main essential in growing Spring Wheat successfully here in the East: Sow the right variety, using northwestern-grown stock annually, as Spring Wheat in the East deteriorates fast, both in yield and quality. Experts state that northwestern-grown seed will outyield eastern stocks 5 to 7 bushels per acre, and it is absolutely necessary for best results to get new seed every year. **For prices, see special price list.**

KEAN & SON, Stanley, N. Y., report a yield of 403 bushels Spring Wheat from exactly 10 acres, crop of 1918. A variety of Winter Wheat raised on the same farm yielded 34 bushels per acre.

Our Spring Wheat was good; yielded 35 bushels per acre. Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn best crop we ever raised.—FLOYD C. MYRICK, Bridport, Vt., Oct. 19, 1918.

I sowed 2 bushels of Spring Wheat which I purchased from you, on 2 acres, as I wished to seed to alfalfa, and the threshing machine recorded 69 bushels of as fine wheat as I ever saw.—JOHN K. PERKINS, Canandaigua, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1918.

The 1 acre produced 30 bushels of nice, plump Wheat.—FRANK HITCHCOCK, Canaan, Conn., Oct. 24, 1918.

From the 2 bushels Spring Wheat, I raised 35 bushels extra-fine Wheat, which speaks well for the seed.—HOWARD PAGE, North Stockholm, N. Y., Oct. 22, 1918.



*Dibble's Spring Wheat*

## Dibble's Seed Barley Oderbrucker

A new, six-rowed Barley from Wisconsin, our best Barley state. Disseminated by the Wisconsin Experiment Station, and pronounced the best Barley ever sent out by the Wisconsin Station. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

The barley went 75 bushels to the acre, and the corn was the best around here this fall.—A. A. BOATFIELD, Cazenovia, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

The Barley yield was good—about 45 bushels to acre.—MURRAY J. FISHER, Madrid, N. Y., Nov. 16.

## Dibble's Canadian Six-rowed Barley

The earliest variety grown, maturing in from 65 to 75 days. We have been growing Canadian Six-rowed Barley on the Dibble Farms for over a score of years. It has made yields of as high as 57 bushels per acre on fields of from 20 to 40 acres, with average yields of from 40 to 54 bushels for twenty years. This past year, on our Seed Farms, we had 106 acres that produced a yield on different fields varying from 42 to 60 bushels per acre. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

The Canadian Six-rowed Barley I had from you threshed out very satisfactorily—50 bushels per acre.—ERNEST KUEHN, Southfield, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1918.

I sowed 1 acre to Six-rowed Barley and threshed just 48 bushels, which were free from smut.—ELBERT WIDGER, Baldwinsville, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1918.



## **We Are Headquarters for Northern-grown Seed Corn**

Last year, during the Seed-Corn famine, we made unusual exertions to take care of the needs of eastern farmers who were destitute of Seed Corn, and handled over **100,000 bushels of Seed Corn** through our Seed Houses. Nor in time of need did we do any profiteering. Early in the season, we sold thousands of bushels at \$3.50 per bushel. Later, as Corn became more scarce, we maintained a standard price of \$4 per bushel for the standard ensilage varieties and charged only \$5 to \$6, and no higher, for limited lots of a few kinds that were in extremely short supply. We learned later that thousands of bushels of our Corn, bought at our regular advertised catalog prices, were resold at \$8, \$10, and \$12 per bushel. When will the American farmer learn to buy direct and save money. Why pay two prices when one will do.

This year our stock is larger and better than ever. Every lot is tested in our own Laboratory for purity, moisture content, and germination.

Every bag has a tag showing our purity and germination test, and is sold subject to

### **Dibble's Famous Seed Corn Guarantee**

We guarantee every bushel of our Seed Corn to be northern-grown and thoroughly re-cleaned. Our germination tests average 90 per cent, or above, and we sell Seed Corn subject to your test.

You may keep our Seed Corn ten days, test it any way you wish, and if it does not "make good," return it immediately and we will refund your money, paying the freight both ways, or refill your order. We use reasonable care in packing and sending out our Seed Corn; but as so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control, we do not guarantee, nor will we be responsible for, the crop grown from any of our seeds.

### **Hundreds of People Ask Us Annually**

"Where is Honeoye Falls." Look at the map. If you are within or just outside of the 300-mile circle, you should be our customer.





*Some splendid specimens of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn*

## Dibble's Early Yellow Dent Corn

Was introduced by us twelve years ago as the **earliest** large Yellow Dent in existence. During that time we have tried out, tested and inspected fields of other Early Dents and, as a result, we still say to our customers that Dibble's Early Yellow Dent is the most desirable of the Early Dents for the eastern farmer.

A Dakota seedhouse offers a Dent that ripens in 70 days, but the stalks are 4 to 5 feet high, and the ears are nubbins, 4 to 5 inches long. Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa and Ohio firms offer early Dents to mature in 75 to 80 days, but the stalks are 5 to 7 feet high, and the ears 5 to 7 inches long. We can procure stocks of these for you if you wish, but why bother with dwarf varieties of Corn when you can grow magnificent crops of Dibble's Early Yellow Dent on the same land? We do not advise its growth at high altitudes, such as the hill lands of New York, for a husking crop, but we do recommend it as the best early Yellow Dent for ensilage now grown. Dibble's Early Yellow Dent planted here in the Genesee Valley country, May 15 to June 1, is usually ready for the harvest by early September, but many of our customers report that it matures earlier with them. The foliage is very leafy and the stalks average 10 to 12 feet in height. One field of twelve acres on one of our own farms measured 14 feet on the level for the entire field. The ears, 8 to 10 inches in length, are closely set with bright yellow grains on a small cob, as shown in illustration. Hundreds of our customers, in a dozen different states, plant Dibble's Early Yellow Dent year after year. Our seed is from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, thoroughly re-cleaned, of splendid germination, and we sell it subject to your test on our money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**

## Dibble's White-Cap Yellow Dent

An extra-early Dent variety with smaller stalks and ears than the Early Yellow. Desirable for a husking crop in the northern states where the seasons are short, and a mighty good kind for ensilage in the hill country, or on soil that is not naturally Corn land. **Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**



# Dibble's Early Yellow Dent

The ideal ensilage Corn for the **extreme** northern states where the seasons are short and the frost comes early. Read these testimonials, every one from the cold northern states on the Canadian border.

Early Yellow Dent, planted May 29 to 30, averaged 12 to 14½ feet in height, and ears are almost ripe September 20; over 22 tons to the acre, with not much fertilizer.—REV. FR. WILFRED, O.S.B., St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.

I have used your Seed Corn for three years and consider it the best ever. This year, planted Early Yellow Dent; germination in test was 100 per cent and in field about the same; well-matured ears on nearly every stalk.—C. L. BEECHER, Watertown, N. Y.

The Early Yellow Dent germinated 98 per cent; the stalks grew 15 to 18 feet high; ripened in 100 days.—WM. GULDNER, Farmington, Mich., Nov. 19, 1918.

The Early Yellow Dent was A No. 1 in every respect. Stalks grew very large. I was more than satisfied.—LINUS L. WELLS, Gansevoort, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1917.

The germination of the Early Yellow Dent was good. It grew from 10 to 12 feet high, although we had a frost June 20 and Sept. 10.—H. E. OLMSTEAD, Greensboro, Vt., Oct. 28, 1918.

The Early Yellow Dent was very good; stalks over 12 feet high and two ears of Corn to a stalk.—JOHN W. FREY, Narrowsburg, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

The Early Yellow Dent was of good germination, and made a splendid growth in three months—stalks 12 to 13 feet high.—EUGENE W. GEROW, Grand Blanc, Mich., Oct. 26, 1918.

The germination of the Early Yellow Dent was perfect; yield per acre 15 to 16 tons; well eared, with two ears on a good many stalks; 10 to 12 feet high; planted May 25; ripe enough to husk before frost.—E. E. EASTMAN, Ellisburg, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1915.

The Early Yellow Dent showed a germination of 100 per cent, grew 12 to 14 feet high, and made prime ensilage—best ensilage Corn in the neighborhood. F. W. HARRIS, Whitehall, N. Y., Oct. 18, 1918.

## Largest Crop Ever Harvested

We have the largest crop of silage corn from your seed we ever harvested. The new seedlings are looking fine and one field is the best on record.—W. S. REED, Little Falls, N. Y., Oct. 14, 1918.

The Early Yellow Dent Corn from your seed produced the best crop I have raised in nineteen years.—PETER J. SHUSTER, Seneca Co., N. Y.

Your Corn was the talk of the town; average height 10 feet, and eared very well, although we have had a very poor season here for Corn.—IRA E. STEWART, Addison Co., Vt.

The Seed Corn grew to an average of 12 feet in height in one of the worst droughts this region ever had. I estimate the yield 23 to 24 tons to the acre; it is well adapted to this section.—PAUL W. GOODSOE, Strat-ham, N. H.

Two bushels of the Early Yellow Dent Corn filled my silo, 12 x 32 feet.—CHARLES JOHNSON, Millerton, N. Y.

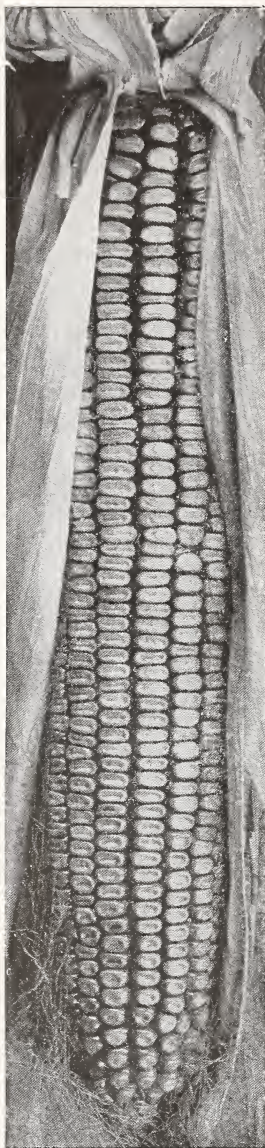
## Yielded Twenty-five Tons per Acre

As to the Early Dent Seed Corn, would say the germination was first-class and gave us a yield of 25 tons ensilage per acre this year.—CHAS. BRADBURY, Middleville, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1916.



A bushel of Early Yellow Dent Field Corn

## Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn



The popular variety for ensilage purposes for the middle and eastern states. Our Improved Leaming matures here in western New York in from 100 to 110 days of good Corn weather; the stalks average from 10 to 15 feet in height, and we have put into our silos many a time, thirty tons of ensilage per acre that would have husked 100 to 125 bushels of ears.

A customer writing from Barker, N. Y., states: "Filled a silo, 28 x 14 feet from seven acres. Lots of the stalks had two ears on, and would easily have husked 125 to 150 bushels per acre."

One of the professors of Cornell University, in a letter to us says: "The farmers of the state are making a great mistake in resorting to such varieties as Eureka and Southern Horse-Tooth for Ensilage Corn," and he recommends Leaming as one of the best varieties to plant. This has been our contention for at least ten years. We found it out by comparative tests in field culture on our own seed farms, and it is a source of pleasure to us to have Cornell University advocate the very doctrine we have been trying to impress on the farmers of this state for the past decade. Dibble's Improved Leaming is strictly high-grade, pedigree seed, from carefully selected, hand-picked ears, and sold to you subject to your own test. Keep it ten days, and, if not right, return it and get your money back as per terms of our guarantee. You run absolutely no chance of using poor Seed Corn if you buy Dibble's Improved Early Leaming. We shall be glad to send you samples free; so test

them to your entire satisfaction. **For prices, see special price-list.**

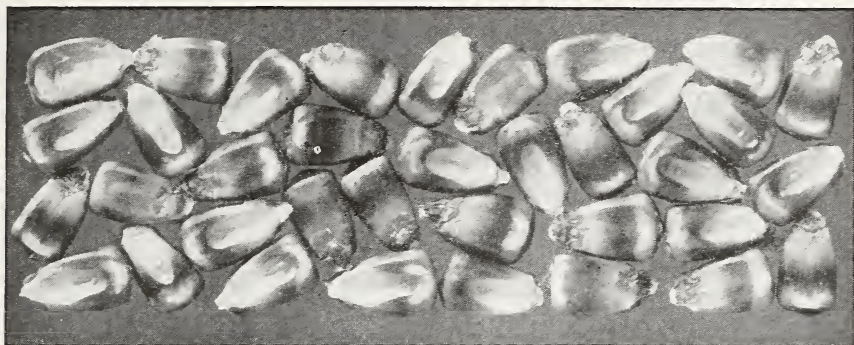
### From an Enthusiastic Grower

The Improved Leaming grew very large and well eared. Am sending photographs. The Corn stood 12 to 13 feet in height. The ears of Corn shown in the small photograph are fully 8 feet from the ground.—Wm. P. Brooks, Allegany Co., N. Y.



Wm. P. Brooks (see testimonial)





*Improved Early Leaming. Real Seed Corn*

## Dibble's Improved Early Leaming Corn

Ten days earlier than the standard Leaming of the western states, and probably the most popular variety for ensilage in the East.

The germination of the Leaming was 100 per cent; average height of stalks 15 feet; and the crop was the very best grown in this vicinity.—EDWARD L. LORANG, North Java, N. Y., Nov. 18, 1918.

The Leaming Corn was exceptionally good; grew 15 to 16 feet high, with many stalks having four ears. Six acres filled a 100-ton silo.—F. L. PARMELEE, Putney, Windham Co., Vt.

We want to tell you that we have had the biggest crop that we ever had and the finest looking Corn we ever saw. Not only are the stalks very long, but very large, many having three ears on them, and they were very large ones, too. For the first time since we have owned a silo—about five years—we have had more Corn than the silo would hold.—CHAS. NELSON DODGE, 225 Central Park West, New York City, Oct. 2, 1918.

(Mr. Dodge used the Improved Leaming.)

I had good results from the Leaming Corn. I filled a 12 x 26-foot silo from 5 acres. Corn grew 10 to 12 feet high.—ERNEST POSER, Bethel, Conn., Nov. 17, 1918.

Had the Leaming alongside of Eureka (not your seed), it gave nearly as much fodder per acre as the Eureka, and had many fully matured ears, while the Eureka kernels were barely formed.—K. H. BORLAND, Cape Vincent, N. Y.

The 5 acres of Improved Leaming from your seed averaged about 12 feet high; germination was above 90 per cent; made splendid ensilage—as good as the best.—W. D. WRIGHT, Linesville, Pa., Oct. 26, 1918.

### Best Corn in this Section

The Leaming Corn obtained from you planted 12½ acres, and from the field we filled two silos, each 14 feet in diameter by 33 feet in height; ensilage was cut to ¾-inch in length and well trod. It was the best field of Corn in this section. The germination test was 98 per cent.—J. H. GODFREY, Trumansburg, N. Y.

The Leaming ensilage Corn showed a germination of 90 per cent, or better; stalks grew 12 to 14 feet high, ripened in 110 days, and was earlier than other varieties on adjoining farms.—H. S. CARPENTER, Verona, N. Y., Nov. 22, 1918.

The Leaming ensilage Corn made splendid germination and not only gave us the best crop in years, but it was well-eared and the best crop in this section.—G. N. AVERY, Pavilion, N. Y., Oct. 24, 1918.

The Improved Leaming germinated 90 per cent or better, grew 9 to 12 feet high in 110 days, and the growth was larger than other varieties on the same and adjoining farms.—A. W. MOURSE, Fillmore, N. Y., Oct. 28.

Germination of your Seed Corn was 95 per cent or better; the growth was as heavy as I could cut with a harvester.—J. C. MOORE, Shoreham, Vt.

### Early Leaming Fine for Ensilage

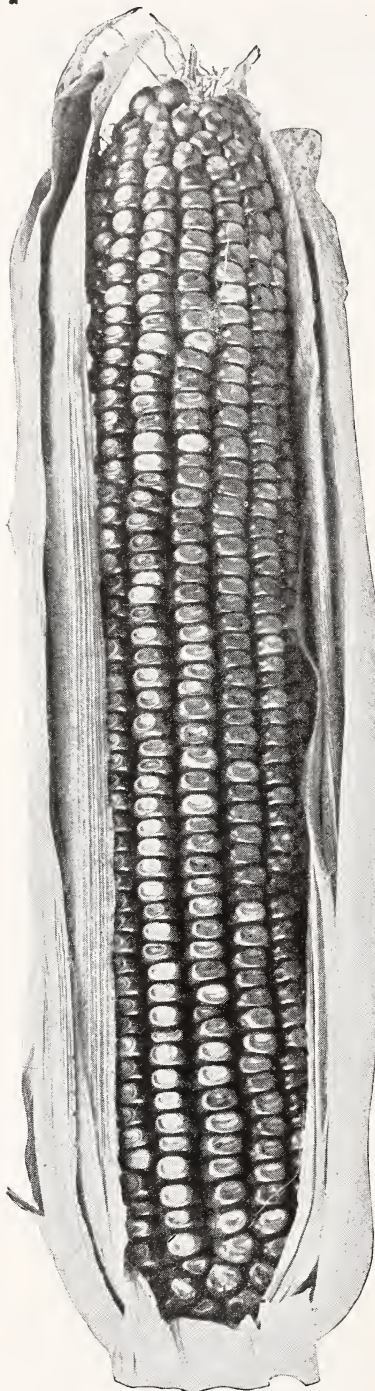
We have just finished harvesting one of the largest ensilage crops ever grown on this farm. We put up 606 tons. For this section, climate and soil, we know of no other variety that is equal to the Early Leaming for ensilage.—G. L. WEAVER, Steward State Institution for Feeble-Minded, Polk, Venango Co., Pa.

The Leaming we had from you last year grew from 18 to 20 feet high and was a tremendous crop.—LUCIUS BALDWIN & SON, Cayuga, N. Y.

I had an excellent crop of Corn from your seed. Each stalk had from one to three large well-filled ears; had enough to fill my silo, 14 by 26 feet, and refill it, and sold a neighbor 10 tons from 4 acres. Germination was 99 per cent.—R. B. FRASER, Ferndale, N. Y.

Nearly 100 per cent germination on Seed Corn from you, the stalks on an average of 12 feet, and 90 per cent of the ears well developed and of mature growth.—A. E. MOWRAY, Meshoppen, Pa.

## Dibble's Big Red Dent



*Dibble's Big Red Dent Corn*

Is a Corn of great value and well worthy of trial by our customers. We found this Corn in northern Ohio several years ago, and, in comparison with Improved Leaming on adjoining farms, it has larger and more vigorous stalks. It not only grew more and bigger foliage than the Leaming, with bigger ears and more of them, but it was also earlier. Experience on our farms has given the same results, and a number of the leading dairymen in our section, after three years' experience, consider it the best ensilage Corn for western New York. There have been raised at least 100 acres of it in our town that would have husked 125 to 150 bushels of sound, dry Corn to the acre if it had not been put into the silos. A number of our customers who planted it in a small way last season had most satisfactory crops and will plant heavily of it this year.

Dibble's Big Red Dent grows tall and vigorous, with leafy stalks, and is a remarkable producer. The kernels when thoroughly dry are of a beautiful reddish tint, well set on a small, red cob. We confidently recommend it for trial in all sections where our Improved Leaming gives good results.

Seed purchased of you is very satisfactory. Your Big Red Dent is the tallest Corn in our county.—W. D. FIELD, Shelburne Falls, Mass., Aug. 26, 1918.

The Big Red Dent surely deserves its name; came out fine. Put part in the silo and will husk balance. It makes very rich feed for silo.—EMIL ELIKAN, Bellaire, Ohio, Oct. 25, 1917.

The germination of the Big Red Dent was good; the Corn grew large and eared well.—I. W. RUSSELL, Crown Point, N. Y.

The Red Dent Corn, which was grown for ensilage, produced a yield of 20 tons per acre this season.—D. W. MORRIS & SON, West Winfield, N. Y.

The Red Dent Corn was of splendid germination and yielded 800 bushels on five acres, the biggest crop I ever grew.—CHAS. CAMERON, Madison, N. Y.

I am sorry that I did not have all Red Dent Corn as it was the best of any I ever had.—ERNEST B. MEAD, Locke, N. Y., Oct. 16, 1918.

I could not plant the Big Red Dent until the 23d of June, but had more silage than most of my neighbors.—FLOYD LOWDEN, Hilton, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1917.

Your Big Red Dent had perfect germination, eared heavily, and grew from 10 to 13 feet high.—L. L. BECKWITH, Ludlowville, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1917.

Germination of the Big Red Dent was very high and the crop was better than other Corn around here.—W. G. COMSTOCK, Clinton, N. Y.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. For prices, see special price-list. Samples free.



# Dibble's New Drought-Proof Yellow Dent

In northwestern Ohio, where much of the best seed Corn in the United States is grown, we have found a new Yellow Dent that in our opinion is most desirable for ensilage purposes. Its remarkably well-developed root-system enables it to withstand dry weather better than any other variety. Hence we have named it **Dibble's Drought-Proof**. This is the strongest, rankest-growing Yellow Dent with which we are acquainted. It grows more and taller fodder than Leaming or any other Yellow Dent that is adapted to northern conditions. A typical ear of Corn is shown on this page. Note the large, uniformly shaped kernels which are set close together on a small cob. The border surrounding page 15 is a photographic reproduction showing the kernels of our new **Drought-Proof Corn** just as they are. We have never observed in any other variety such an evenness of size and shape. The grain also is the handsomest we have ever seen, the kernels are large and uniform, and the color is so beautiful that, when you open the bag, you will be more than pleased on sight.

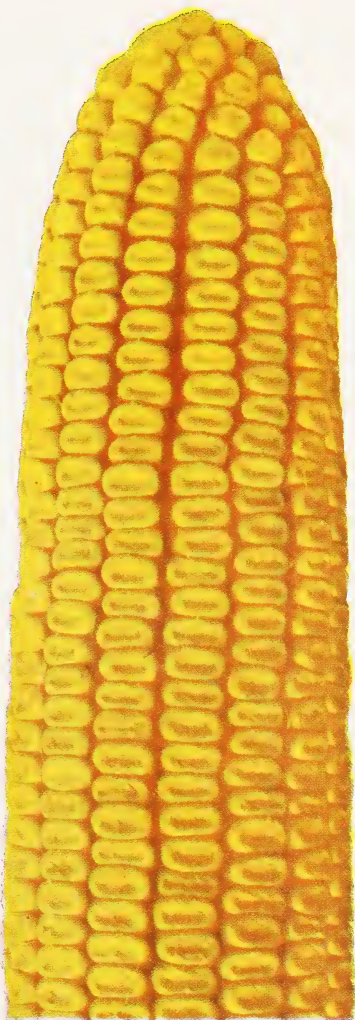
It is a strong grower, and grows from start to finish just the way you like to have Corn grow.

We introduced this variety recently and have grown large acreages here in our home country; and, wherever grown, it has given entire satisfaction. We cannot say too much in its praise. The acreage planted last spring was large enough to produce us at least 5,000 bushels of choice seed, and we have a maximum crop—fully more than we figured on. Stock is choice in every way and of splendid quality.

The Drought-Proof Yellow Dent Corn grew 10 feet high and ripened in 120 days. A good variety for ensilage.—MYRON H. COOK, Lawrence, Mich.

The Drought-Proof was very satisfactory; germination nearly 100 per cent; stalks 10 to 12 feet high and well eared. Prefer it to the Golden Dent, Leaming, and Eureka, all of which varieties I have used.—WILLIAM CAHILL, Montgomery, N. Y.

The Drought-Proof, planted after the 15th of June, grew 10 to 12 ft. high. Germination was good.—FRANK SCHNEIDER, Chaffee, N. Y.



Was much pleased with your Drought-Proof Corn. It was a very poor Corn year, but I had my silo full and a lot over, and every kernel came up.—M. B. WINSHIP, Salamanca, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

We have planted your Seed Corn for years, and it has been excellent. We have filled two 20- x 50-foot silos each year.—DURKEE BROS. & CLARK, Avon, N. Y., Nov. 5, 1918.

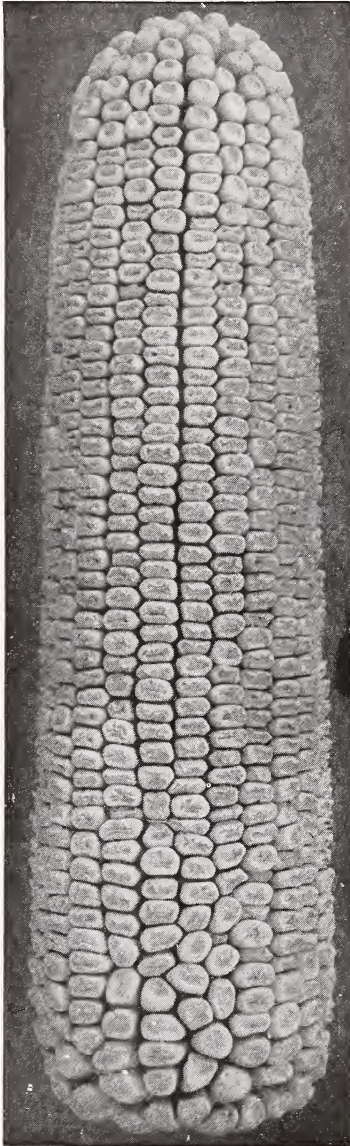
The Drought-Proof Yellow Dent did by far the best of any kind for me. Five acres filled a 10- x 30-foot silo.—E. L. GODFREY, Bergen, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1917.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. For prices, see special price-list. Samples free.

## Dibble's Mammoth White Dent Corn

Grows the tallest and is the most leafy of any of the big varieties of Ensilage Corn with which we are acquainted, and is the only big, late, rank-growing White Corn that is, in our opinion, adapted to the northern states.

Our seed stock of this variety is grown in latitude 41°, and during the past six years it has thoroughly matured and ripened slightly farther north. Northern-grown Seed Corn is the kind for farmers in the northern states to plant.



Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is the largest, strongest-growing White Corn, whether Flint or Dent, that is adapted to the northern or central states. This variety is a very hardy, extremely rapid grower and, under favorable conditions, with first-class culture, will produce crops 14 to 20 feet in height.

There may be some other varieties of White Corn that will grow as big foliage as our Mammoth White in the North, but on our own farms, and under our own observation, there has been no other kind to compare with it; and this has been the experience of scores of our customers in many states. Farmers from such extreme northern states as New Hampshire and Vermont, and from New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, have written us that Dibble's Mammoth White is the best Ensilage Corn they ever grew, and many have also said it was well eared. A Connecticut farmer calls it "King of Ensilage Corn."

On the opposite page, several of our customers state that this Corn grew 18 to 22 feet in height, and others say that four to six acres fill the ordinary silo. Read all the letters.

It has been our experience that southern-grown Corn that has in its natural climate a five- or six-months' growing season does not produce ears under northern conditions, nothing but stalks, and slushy, watery stalks at that. Now then, you northern and eastern farmers, desiring to grow bumper crops of big Corn with ears on it for your silo, plant Dibble's Mammoth White Dent instead of Southern Sheep-Tooth, Eureka, Red-Cob and the like, all Corns of southern origin, and you will be more than satisfied. Then drive your cattle to the creek for water instead of giving it to them in their ensilage.

Dibble's Mammoth White Dent is sold to you subject to your own tests after you receive the Corn. Test it any way, and, if it is not so good as we say it is, send it back and get your money back. Read the guarantee before ordering. Our Corn must please you, or you do not have to keep it.

**Samples free. For prices, see special price-list.**





*Mammoth White Dent Corn twice as high as the Percherons*

## Mammoth White Dent Corn

The King of Ensilage Corn. This is the big White Corn that grows the mammoth stalks, with ears on them. The rankest-growing white Corn of northern origin adapted to the northern and eastern states.

### Harvested Fine Crop

I am inclosing picture of some of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn at cutting time—it was fine.—CLIFFORD A. MASON, Comstock, N. Y.

The Dibble's Mammoth White Dent which we planted for ensilage all came up. Stalks were over 12 feet high, and from 4 acres we filled a large silo. Sown June 1, the corn ripened, and it was better than any other around here.—L. J. MILLER, Athens, Pa., Oct. 18, 1918.

### Stalks 18 Feet High

The Corn grew uncommonly good—as high as 18 feet. I grew fifty loads from 2 acres of ground.—C. G. WEEKS, King Hill Stock Farm, Surprise, N. Y.

We used the Mammoth White Ensilage and Mammoth Yellow Flint for ensilage. Germination was 96 per cent and produced the best crop of silage we have had in five years.—E. R. LEHNDORFF, Rogers, Mich., Oct. 28, 1918.

The germination of the Mammoth White Ensilage Corn was good and it yielded 25 tons ensilage per acre.—F. S. SPRENKLE, Waynesboro, Pa., Nov. 22, 1916.

The Mammoth White Corn is satisfactory in every way. Everyone that sees it says it is the largest they ever saw.—HENRY W. HATHAWAY, New Bedford, Mass.

### Averaged Two Ears to a Stalk

I raised a large crop of Corn this year with your Mammoth White Dent, the largest I ever grew; ears measured  $12\frac{1}{2}$  inches long,  $11\frac{3}{4}$  inches in circumference, and two ears on a stalk. I filled a 16 x 32-foot silo from 7 acres and husked 300 bushels Corn.—F. J. SCHURR, McDonald, Pa.

The Mammoth White germinated well, grew 12 feet high, ripened in an un-100 days, filled a 14 x 30-foot silo, and refilled it, from 10 acres.—JOHN L. AGNE, Verona, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1918.

The White Corn was a large crop. The 5 acres filled a silo, 15 x 24 feet, and refilled it, and there are many tons still in the lot. The best piece around here.—F. A. CALLAHAN, Cazenovia, N. Y.

The White Ensilage Corn was good; grew about 12 feet high; fine ensilage.—P. W. WRIGHT, Kingsley, Pa., Oct. 24, 1918.

The White Dent that I got of you is by far the best in this section. It had large stalks and large ears. The Flint Corn had the longest ears I ever saw.—VAN S. HURTON, Hyndsville, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1918.

### Filled 300-Ton Silo from $12\frac{1}{2}$ Acres

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn did finely. Corn in ear hardened by September 28. Stalks from 12 to 22 feet high, according to the conditions of soil. Filled a 300-ton silo from  $12\frac{1}{2}$  acres. Call it "King of Ensilage Corn."—R. B. ANDERSON, Guilford, Conn.

May 24 I planted 1 acre of your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn for fall fodder, and fed my herd of twenty cattle from August 15 for two months. It is the biggest, leafiest, most palatable Corn I have ever grown.—A. D. BITTNER, Beaver Meadows, Pa.

The germination was good; filled two 10 x 30-foot silos from 10 acres; planted Mammoth White and Improved Leaming mixed.—C. R. KENNEDY, Geauga Lake, Ohio.

### An A-1 Ensilage Corn

Your Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth; 12 to 16 feet tall, filled and refilled two 70-ton silos from 7 acres. An A-No. 1 Ensilage Corn.—CALVIN BERKEY, Scalp Level, Pa.

### Gave First-Class Crop

The Mammoth White Ensilage Corn gave me a first-class growth; averaged 14 feet tall; had enough on less than 4 acres to fill a silo, 14 x 26 feet, and had six or eight loads left that we could not put in. GEO. L. RECORD, Earlville, N. Y.

## Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn

Is the best Flint Corn in cultivation either for crop or silo. It is not only the largest-growing Flint variety, but also one of the earliest, maturing here in the Genesee Valley in around 100 days. The stalks average 8 to 10 feet in height, under good cultivation sometimes 12 to 14 feet, from 1 to 3 feet taller than other Flint varieties we have grown alongside. The stalks leaf profusely nearly to the ground, and the stalks and leaves are sweet, making this variety most desirable for ensilage, for those sections of our country known as "Flint Corn Land."

As a cropper for husking, Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is unexcelled. The ears average 10 to 15 inches in length, and frequently there are two or three mammoth ears to a stalk.

Our stock seed consisted of several bushels, every ear of which was over 12 inches long, and many of them exceeded 15 inches.

Dibble's Mammoth Yellow Flint is, without doubt, the most productive Flint Corn known. Crop exceedingly short; only about half our usual quantity to offer.

Germination of Mammoth Yellow Flint got of you last spring was 97 per cent. Have used it for eight years and would not plant any other for husking. It is far ahead of other Corn in every way.—CLARENCE J. SHANNON, Starkey, N. Y., Oct. 29, 1917.

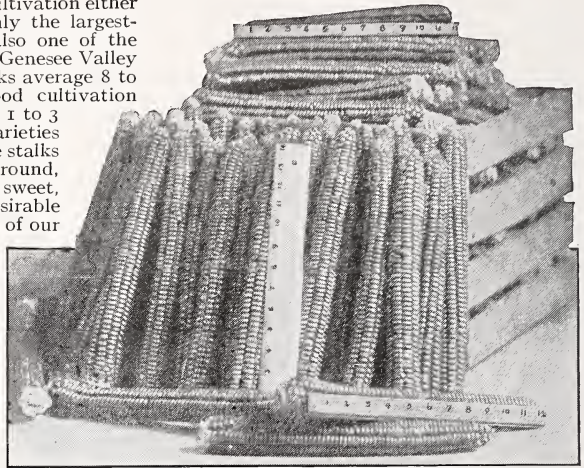
We have just finished husking a 2-acre lot of Corn raised from your Mammoth Yellow Flint Seed Corn, and the yield has been so good that I cannot keep it to myself. We put into our crib out of this 2-acre lot 460 bushels of very fine Corn.—H. A. MEDLONG, Oswego Co., N. Y.

From the peck of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn we produced 243 bushels.—ORA D. BLANCHARD, Sullivan Co., N. H.

I planted a little over one-half bushel of the Corn, and will have about 400 bushels. I am much pleased.—K. A. BEACH, New Haven Co., Conn.

My crop of Mammoth Yellow Flint Corn was simply splendid; it grew 12 to 14 feet in height, and the ears were from 10 to 18 inches in length.—WILLIAM H. KNOX, Strafford Co., N. H.

Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests. Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list



*A heaping bushel, Scripture measure. Every ear 12 to 15 inches long*



*"When the corn is in the shock"*



## Hall's Gold Nugget Flint Corn

A mighty good yellow Flint, with the largest kernels of any Flint Corn grown. The ears are from 9 to 12 inches long, with kernels that are simply immense, usually averaging twice the size of those of ordinary Flint Corn. Owing to the mammoth size of the grain, the ears, although carrying eight rows to the cob, are twice as large around as common eight-rowed Corn, and two ears are often produced on a stalk. The Gold Nugget is not an extra-early Flint, yet experience has proven that in normal seasons it matures in all parts of New York and New England except in the extreme northern sections and at high altitudes where only the extra-early kinds may make a crop. The stalks grow 7 to 8 feet in height and are well covered with leaves. The fodder is of excellent quality and is largely used for ensilage as well as for a husking crop. The introducer reports a crop of 1,140 bushels of ears on six acres on his own farm. A customer of this same firm, writing from Connecticut, reports "over a thousand bushels from 5½ acres;" one from Venango County, Pa., "850 bushels from a bushel of seed;" an Onondaga County, N. Y., farmer, "1,206 bushels of ears from 5½ acres;" a Hartford County, Conn., man, "a record yield for Hartford County—97 bushels of shelled Corn per acre from Gold Nugget;" and one of our Livingston County farmers, right here at home, raised 242 heaping bushels of ears on 1¾ acres. We do not question the truth of these testimonials in the least, as we have had many letters from our own customers speaking of Gold Nugget in the highest terms. This is our second year of offering this variety, and we have the product of a large acreage available, several thousand bushels grown especially for seed purposes. This seed is of a most superior quality and we are sure it will please our most particular customers; but, as the demand for seed Corn, especially of the Flint varieties, was never so urgent, we advise ordering at once, as we know there is not half enough Flint Corn of good vitality for this spring's planting. Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list.

## Luce's Favorite

A semi-Dent, a Corn between a Flint and Dent, but resembling Flint Corn in habits of growth. The ear is not less than 9 to 12 inches in length, with eight rows of kernels of light yellow color, and bearing some Dent as a rule, though not so deeply dented as Dent Corn. The stalk is of vigorous growth, but not coarse, with a very large amount of leaf extending all the way from the ground to the tip.

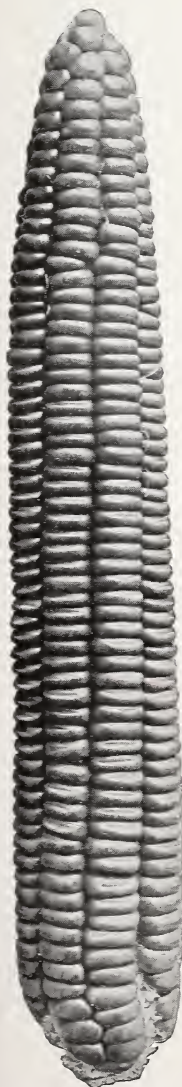
Prof. John H. Barron, of the New York State College of Agriculture, states in a recent paper: "During the past three seasons, several of the Farm Bureaus in the dairy counties of the state, in coöperation with the Department of Farm Crops of the College of Agriculture, have been making tests of various Corn varieties for silage. Several varieties of Corn have shown up well, but **Luce's Favorite has shown up well more times than any other.**" From our experience and observation, Luce's Favorite is the least desirable of any variety that we catalog.

We have had several thousand bushels of headquarters stock, grown especially for us, that is extremely choice. Every bushel of this variety was grown in two distinct sections where the crops thoroughly matured.

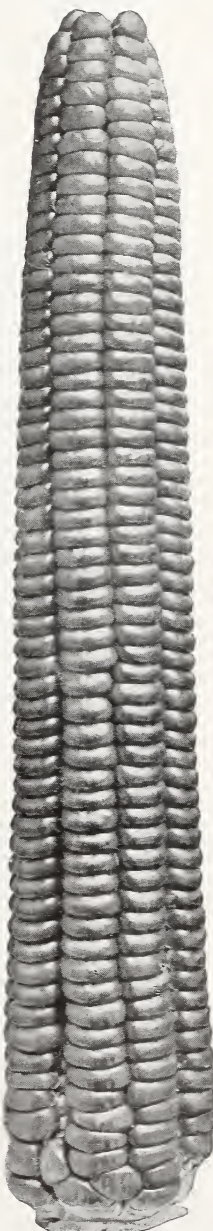
Every bag tagged, showing our purity and germination tests.

Samples Free. For prices, see special price-list.

Gold Nugget Flint Corn



Luce's Favorite



# Dibble's Seed Potatoes

Northern-grown from selected stock seed, planted on soils especially adapted to each variety, produce a quality that for vigor, purity and productiveness is unexcelled.



During the past twenty-five years, the sales of Dibble's Seed Potatoes have gradually increased until the **average annual sales are around 100,000 bushels**, and we do not have a single salesman on the road, every order coming to us through the mail, and at least four-fifths of our business from old customers, thousands of whom plant Dibble's Seed Potatoes annually.

We grow on our own farms and in this section varieties adapted to our soils, and as to the earlies, we have them grown for us on contract in the virgin soils of regions still farther north, where these early types grow larger and better tubers, and therefore larger and better crops than can be obtained on the old lands of the eastern states.

Seed Potatoes that are northern-grown, moved south only from 100 to 300 miles, frequently produce double the crop of home-grown seed, even of the same variety

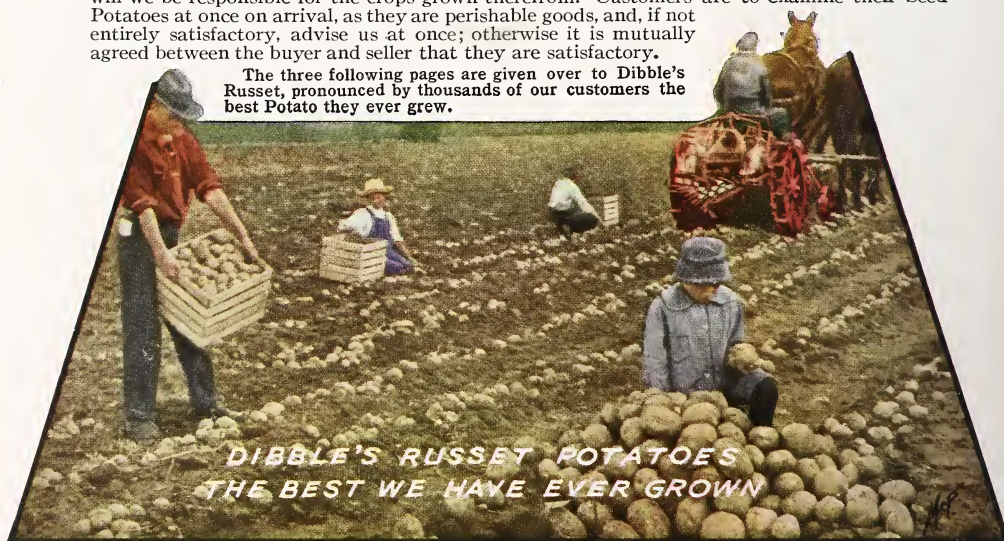
## We Are Headquarters for Seed Potatoes

We offer "**the best 15 varieties**," a list approved by Dr. William Stuart, of the United States Department of Agriculture, whom we consider the greatest living authority on Potatoes. We have good crops of all varieties this year, both early and late, with the exception of American Giants, which are in short supply. The other varieties, however, we can furnish in almost any quantity and of the choicest quality we ever owned, and from fields that were absolutely free from blight.

## Seed Potato Guarantee

We guarantee our Seed Potatoes northern-grown, assorted for seed purposes, a strictly first-class sample U. S. Grade No. 1 as to quality. While we exercise great care to have our Seed Potatoes pure and reliable, so many circumstances may arise over which we have no control that we do not give any warranty, express or implied, nor will we be responsible for the crops grown therefrom. Customers are to examine their Seed Potatoes at once on arrival, as they are perishable goods, and, if not entirely satisfactory, advise us at once; otherwise it is mutually agreed between the buyer and seller that they are satisfactory.

The three following pages are given over to Dibble's Russet, pronounced by thousands of our customers the best Potato they ever grew.





## Dibble's Russet Potatoes

**The best for main crop now in cultivation.** Were introduced to our customers several years ago. The first season we had just 1,000 barrels to offer, and they gave such good satisfaction that year that the next season we sold 4,160 barrels; the results were so remarkable that the following season our sales exceeded 11,000 barrels. There was never a new variety introduced that made a name for itself so quickly. The Russet is our best main-crop variety in western New York. It is grown extensively in Michigan, and, at the great Maine Potato Show one of our customers reported: "Dibble's Russets grown from your seed won First Prize and Sweepstakes."

The vines are strikingly distinct; rich, dark green in color; very robust and luxuriant in their habit of growth, completely covering the ground at the height of their development; extremely disease-resistant; in fact, hundreds of our customers have written us that, with them, Dibble's Russets were blight-proof. The tubers are round to oblong in shape, of good size, with pure white flesh, and covered with a russet skin; few and shallow eyes, and a quality either baked or boiled that cannot be excelled; they are an excellent market variety. Dibble's Russet is enormously productive, as the tubers are as large as those of the Carman family, such as Rurals, Carmans, Raleighs and the like; but where these varieties set only three to six tubers to the hill, with us, under identical soil and cultural conditions, the Russet produces six, eight, ten, or even twelve tubers to the hill. As the Russets have few eyes, plenty of seed should be used, so that the tubers do not grow too large. Note typical tubers painted from nature on this page.

On our own farms the Russet is the best Potato we have ever grown. Many of our customers have written us that it has outyielded other sorts two to one, and yields of 300 to 400 bushels per acre are not uncommon. During the five years we have been distributing Dibble's Russets, we have received thousands of letters from our customers about them, and ninety-nine out of every hundred at least write of their wonderful qualities in the highest terms. Judging from the letters we have received, the Russets give splendid results in almost any soil or climate, and in those sections of Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, eastern New York, and throughout the New England and various other states where it has been introduced, the Russet is today the most popular as to quality and freedom from disease. It is much more productive than any other variety grown, and "the Russets give splendid yields when other kinds fail" is a tribute we frequently receive for this grand Potato.

In Pennsylvania, last year, in many sections, the Potato crop was almost a failure, but there were any number of crops of Dibble's Russets, that yielded over 300 bushels per acre; and one 25-acre field produced an out-turn of 365 bushels per acre for the entire field, or over 9,000 bushels.

We have a splendid crop of nice, medium-sized tubers, every bushel of which was saved from fields that were absolutely free from either early or late blight, where the vines grew green till killed by frost.

**For prices, see special price-list**





Dibble's Russet Potatoes

The descriptive matter on the preceding page is reproduced from last year's catalog, almost without change. Another year's experience in growing this best of all Potatoes has merely confirmed our opinion and has piled proof upon proof that the Russet is the best Potato of our time, the *best* in point of yield, the *best* in quality and the *best* in its freedom from disease. On thousands of farms in a score of states, Dibble's Russet has demonstrated its superiority over all other varieties in actual field tests and we ask you to read the testimonial letters below, giving convincing evidence that the Russet is *the* Potato to grow on *your* farm. The following farmers, from half a dozen states, testify that Dibble's Russets outyielded other sorts two to one. If you want to grow two bushels where one grew before, why not plant Dibble's Russets.

The Russets, planted in the same field with different varieties, stayed green while the others blighted. My neighbors got from 25 to 50 bushels per acre of other sorts, and my Russets yielded a little over 200 bushels per acre. You cannot say too much for them.—R. W. HARRIS, Delaware, N. J., Oct. 27, 1918.

The yield from the Russet Potatoes was more than three times that of the Rose and Alexander, planted on same ground and under same conditions.—A. L. SMITH, York County, Maine.

The Russets planted alongside other varieties produced double the yield. Their cooking quality is second to none.—W. R. TOUSEY, Waterport, N. Y., Nov. 12, 1918.

The Russet Potatoes proved their worth many times over. Grown between two other varieties, the vines were healthy all summer and grew three weeks later, and yielding twice the crop that either of the others did.—W. B. CONNOR, Lenox, Mass., Oct. 26.

From the 8 bushels of Seed Potatoes I have 160 bushels of beautiful Potatoes—the best yield in this section, and twice the yield that I had from my own seed.—EDWARD P. LOVE, Peterborough, N. H., Oct. 31, 1918.

The Russets yielded two to one with others planted in the same field and withstood blight.—ELMER L. MEAD, Seymour, Conn., Oct. 28.

The potatoes I got of you were the finest I had. They doubled the crop of my other Potatoes and were green until the frost came.—O. J. BREDBENNER, Tamaqua, Pa.

The barrel of Dibble's Russets I planted this spring yielded three times as many Potatoes as other varieties under same conditions.—GEO. B. NEAFIE, Andover, N. J., Oct. 14, 1918.

The Russets yielded **double** the amount of bushels of other varieties, and they were free from blight; they yielded **two** bushels where there was only **one** of Sir Walter Raleigh.—J. E. KRUM, Columbia County, Pa.

The Dibble's Russets I got from you last year were fine and yielded two bushels to one of my own.—R. J. REED, Bristol Center, N. Y.

The Russet Potatoes yielded twice as much as any other kind; tops stayed green and were free from blight.—HOMER KEELER, Berkshire Co., Mass.

I planted the Russets by the side of other varieties, and they yielded double what the others did and were free from bugs and blight.—D. J. SNYDER, Meredith, N. Y., Nov. 1, 1918.

Under the same conditions, the Russets yielded over twice as many as the other kinds.—PHILIP REINER, Jr., Wyoming Co., N. Y.





## Dibble's Russet Potato

Notice the magnificent foliage in the above picture. We have found the Russet the most disease-resistant of any variety, and over a hundred of our customers have written us that Dibble's Russet was blight-proof while other varieties were blighted and died in the same or adjoining fields.

The Russets did exceedingly well—25 barrels from one barrel planted. They were green and free from blight all through the season, and as near bug-proof as could be.—NORMAN G. MILLER, Cross River, N. J., Nov. 2, 1918.

The Russet is blight-proof and a good yielder. From the six barrels I dug 365 bushels of salable Potatoes.—ED. WILLS, Central Islip, L. I.

The Dibble Russet Potato is the best of all varieties. From one barrel of seed I raised 143 bushels.—L. J. HURD, Cold Spring, N. J., Nov. 4, 1918.

The Dibble's Russets were a fine investment for us; gave a yield of 264 bushels to the acre. Vines free from blight and, when dug, we found 9 to 20 Potatoes to the hill, with not a small or poor spud in the lot.—STEINGREBE BROS., Onondaga Co., N. Y.

I have been digging my Potatoes. You say altogether too much about the Russets in your catalog—all you need to say is that they are the best Potatoes that can be grown—best lookers, best eaters, best yielders, best in every way. Hills ranged from 7 to 12 tubers—all salable as firsts.—J. R. LAWRENCE, North Leverett, Mass., Oct. 7, 1918.

Have just reread what you say about Russets in your catalog, and, after planting them three seasons, your claims seem mild. They are the best spuds on earth.—GEORGE H. ALDEN, Harpursville, N. Y., Nov. 11, 1918.

From Dibble's Russets we had, this year, a full crop, the best crop of Potatoes I ever raised. All my neighbors roundabout had less than half a crop, in some cases only quarter of a crop. I shall certainly use your seed again next year.—LOYD W. SMITH, Madison, N. J., Nov. 14, 1918.

The Russets yielded 325 bushels per acre; the most uniform in size and shape I ever saw; fine table quality.—G. E. ANDREWS, Norton, Mass., Oct. 30, 1917.

The Russets grew most luxuriantly; vines free from blight, and the yield was above 400 bushels to the acre.—JOHN HELLER, Conyngham, Pa.

The yield from the Russets was much heavier than other varieties planted beside them, and while the other varieties blighted, the Russets did not.—E. W. HART, Bristol, Conn., Oct. 30, 1918.

The Russet Potatoes were the best in the country; the yield was about 300 bushels per acre and they were free from blight and disease.—P. F. BRADBURY, Bertha, W. Va.

The Russet yield, according to measure, was 490 bushels to the acre. Russets cannot be recommended too highly.—FRANCIS A. HUNTER, Middleport, N. Y., Dec. 2, 1918.

In my opinion there is no better Potato grown than the Russet. Have grown them four years and during that time they have not been affected with blight.—ELMER J. DORN, Johnstown, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1917.

Dibble's Russets beat all others for yield; fine eating quality; over 400 bushels per acre.—C. B. CRONS, Allegany County, N. Y.

Last year we purchased your Russet, planting 6 acres, from which we dug 2,500 bushels of Potatoes.—THE KETCHIN TOBACCO CORPORATION, Tariffville, Conn.

The Russets beat everything around here; yield 240 bushels per acre; no blight and all smooth, marketable Potatoes; the vines grew finely.—ELLERSLIE FARMS, J. W. GALUP, Mgr., Rhinecliff, N. Y.



## The "Best Six" Early Varieties of Potatoes Adapted to the Northern and Eastern States

As stated on inside page front cover, the 1918 Potato crop is over 50,000,000 bushels short of that of last year, and the crop of early varieties is very short, but we have made special preparations to take care of the heavy demand for early varieties and have a splendid stock on hand.

### Early Ohio, Pedigree Stock

For first-early or extra-early, either for the family garden or for market, there is nothing to compare with the Early Ohio. The Early Ohio is round to oblong in shape, pink skin, white flesh of most excellent quality, and extra early.

The Early Ohios yielded 200 bushels per acre.—J. M. GARDNER, Lee, Mass.

We have splendid stocks of this "best of all" extra-early this year.

### Early Rose

We have in our warehouses the largest and choicest lot of the Early Rose, grown on virgin soil, that we have ever owned.

I raised 176 bushels of Potatoes last year from that sack of Rose I got of you. They were fine.—W. R. LEVERAGE, Milton, Del.

### Dibble's Early Manistee

The Manistee is a seedling of the Rose, round to oblong in shape, slightly flattened, skin light pink, eyes near the surface, flesh pure white, and table quality that is hard to beat. The Manistee gives best results on light, sandy soil.

The Manistee Potatoes yielded at the rate of 300 bushels per acre.—A. P. NOBLE, Gillett, Pa.

### Dibble's Irish Cobbler, Pedigree Stock

The Irish Cobbler is the best extra-early White Potato now grown. The tubers are uniformly smooth, round, plump and handsome, creamy white, eyes strong and well developed. The flesh is white and of splendid quality. Cobblers do well anywhere. On Potato soil, or on clay loam or heavy land, they give good results.

We planted 2.9 acres to Irish Cobblers, using about 50 loads of stable manure and 1,500 pounds of acid phosphate for fertilizer and harvested 390 bushels to the acre of tubers free from disease, clean, smooth and uniform in size.—MRS. WM. WEST, Mohegan Lake, N. Y., Nov. 21.

### Early Bovee

Henderson's Early Bovee of the Hebron type, pronounced by the introducers, Peter Henderson & Co., the earliest Potato of all.

### New Queen

A fine, large-sized Potato, resembling the Hebron in shape and color.

Our stocks of Bovees and Queens were short last season, but this year we will have plenty, grown on virgin soil.

For prices, see special price-list



## Dibble's Standard White Varieties for Main Crop



### Dibble's Improved Green Mountain

In the Improved Green Mountain we have a better Potato than was the old Green Mountain at its best, a score of years ago.

Several years ago, Edward F. Dibble, of our Corporation, was called upon to act as expert judge at the National Potato Show held at Grand Rapids. The first and sweepstakes prizes were awarded to the handsomest imaginable exhibit of Green Mountains. Every tuber was uniform in shape, oblong, with two good ends, slightly flattened, creamy white skin absolutely free from disease in any form, and with pure white flesh of most excellent quality. These Potatoes were from a county exhibit and the skilled potato-growers of this county were going to grow solely this improved strain of Green Mountains under the direction of the County Farm Bureau Agent. We arranged with the County Agent to handle the product. Last year, we had several cars; this season, the crop is twenty cars, the choicest lot of Green Mountains we have ever seen. They were grown in one county in the northwestern United States, near Lake Superior, north of the latitude of Ottawa and Montreal, and under the personal direction of the County Agent, who is a Potato expert. To our personal knowledge, the Improved Green Mountains we are offering are strictly true as to type, grown on virgin soil, and from fields that were absolutely free from blight, the green vines completely covering the ground until killed by frost, and the average yield has been from 200 to 300 bushels per acre, without the aid of fertilizers or manure in any form.

If Green Mountains have given good results on your farm and you want to raise an old-time crop, try Dibble's Improved Green Mountains this year and, our word for it, you will not be disappointed.

From the 2 barrels of Improved Green Mountain, we had double the yield of other varieties and they were free from blight.—HOWARD W. ALLEN, Pawling, N. Y., Nov. 19.

The Improved Green Mountains gave me the best yield of Potatoes in years. Under adverse conditions, my yield was nearly double that of last year.—C. E. STEEL, Newton, N. H., Nov. 8, 1918.

The yield from the Green Mountains was 11 to 1; tubers extra fine, mostly all No. 1 grade. Green Mountain beat all other kinds around here and did not blight at all.—E. BOCHERT, JR., Marlboro, N. Y., Oct. 29.

The Green Mountains were free from blight, yielded 15 bushels from one bushel of seed, and were all most excellent quality.—DAVID MILSOP, Smiths, Mass., Oct. 28, 1918.

### Dibble's Money-Maker

Is the handsomest and most productive long white Potato now in cultivation. The tubers are long and shapely, of splendid quality, and especially desirable as **bakers**. It is a splendid yielder, holding the world's record for the largest yield from one pound and from one peck of seed. To those who prefer to grow a long Potato, we recommend Dibble's Money-Maker as the one to grow.

The Money-Maker yielded fully 255 bushels per acre and were free from blight.—FRED S. BEECHER, Winchester, Conn., Nov. 1, 1918.

The Money-Makers I got from you this year gave the best crop I have had in two years.—S. LERNER, Peru, Mass., Oct. 9, 1918.

## Dibble's Selected List of Late Varieties for Main Crop

The following three varieties are of the well-known Carman family, the best-known type of market Potato now in cultivation on American soil.

### Rural New Yorker No. 2

The first of the late Mr. Carman's introductions that proved to be of great value. The Rural New Yorker No. 2 is a late variety, growing vines dark green in color, upright in habit of growth, with purple blossoms. The tubers are round to oblong, unusually large in size, white in color, eyes near the surface, and sets, as a rule, but two to four tubers per plant or hill, but usually all large ones.

### Carman No. 3

Also originated by Mr. Carman and introduced by him several years later, as an improvement over the No. 2, which it resembles in every respect, except that it sets more heavily in the hill, averaging, with us, three to five tubers per hill and mostly merchantable.

### Sir Walter Raleigh

The last of the Carman creations and introduced by Peter Henderson & Co. some twenty years ago. The Sir Walter Raleigh is similar to the other two but has, in our opinion, the most desirable quality of setting more tubers per hill and smaller in size, no large or overgrown tubers at all, but of desirable size and shape to command the top price in the best markets.

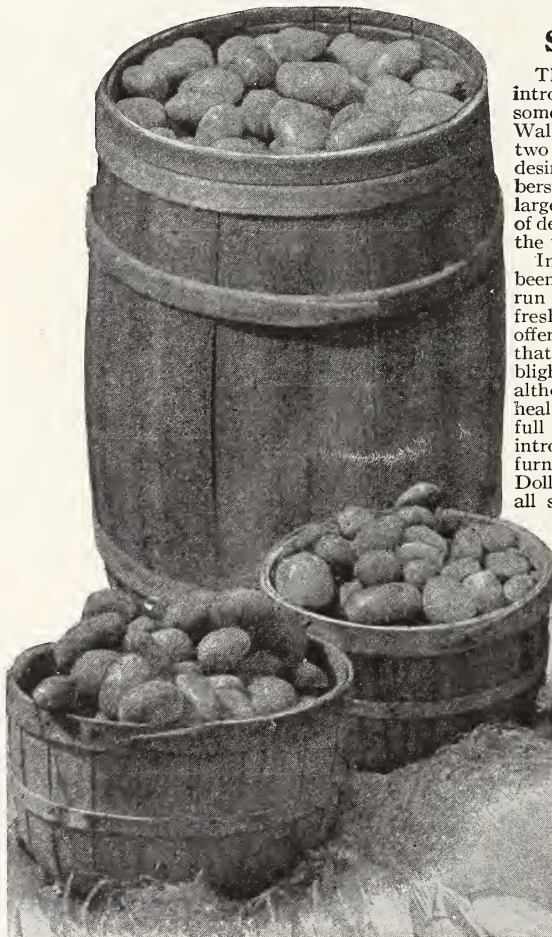
In many sections, the above have been standard sorts for years, but have run out, and to those farmers desiring fresh stock of these old varieties, we offer around 30,000 bushels from fields that have been absolutely free from blight for three years in succession, although unsprayed with bordeaux—healthy, vigorous, handsome stock, as full of productiveness as when first introduced years ago. We can also furnish a few cars each of Million Dollar, Mortgage Lifter, and No. 9, all seedlings or hybrids of the Carman family.

### Gold Coin

Introduced by W. Atlee Burpee & Co. and recommended by them for years as a most desirable variety for main crop. Vines luxuriant, dark green; tubers round to oblong, slightly flattened; creamy light yellowish skin, with flesh of excellent quality.

### American Giant

A long, late, rather coarse variety. A good yielder in some sections, but we do not recommend it except where it has proven to be of value. We believe the Moneymaker is the best long white now grown.



*Good enough for any market*



# This Is a "Victory" Catalogue

The SEEDS offered are FARM SEEDS, Seeds for producing FOOD. The world needs FOOD. YOU are 100 per cent American if you plant every available acre and produce food for man and beast to the capacity of your farm.

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3. There are nearly 2,000 acres in the Dibble Seed Farms, comprising some of the choicest farming lands in the far-famed Genesee Valley, and they ship from their Farms to yours.
4. The Warehouses, Elevator and Storage Houses, 400 feet in length, with a capacity of around 100,000 bushels, located on private switches, are owned and paid for. Seed Houses of similar capacity located in our leading cities on the best business streets would rent for at least \$50,000 yearly. You save this enormous rental charge in buying direct.
5. The Dibble Farm Seed Business is established in the little village of Honeoye Falls, right in the heart of the best Seed-growing district of the Empire State. This means, as nearly as possible, eliminating middlemen, cutting out heavy freight charges, no drayage or cartage expense, and saving you money every time.
6. Dibble's Farm Seeds are tested in our own laboratory by a graduate seed analyst who is a member of our firm, and every bag of Alfalfa, Clover, Timothy, Corn, Oats, Barley, etc., is tagged, showing our purity and germination test, also the month in which the test was made. Is there another firm in this country offering you as good protection?
7. In buying Dibble's Farm Seeds, you are assured of getting the highest grade obtainable. Take Alfalfa, Clover and Grass Seed for instance. There are five grades of these seeds, each above 97 per cent purity which will conform to the New York laws. Dibble never buys nor handles but just one quality—the best money will buy.
8. Dibble's Farm Seeds are northern grown, full of vitality, hardy and vigorous, and adapted to the northern and eastern states. We do not handle cheap southern or foreign seeds that are not adapted to our climate. Southern or foreign-grown Alfalfa seed is offered at several dollars less per bushel than we pay for our Northern D. B. Brand, but it will not stand our northern winters. Southern Seed Corn looks nice, grows well, but will not produce ears in our northern states. Hundreds of our customers have written us that Dibble's Northern-grown Seed Potatoes have doubled their crops.
9. Dibble's prices are usually lower than the same quality of seed can be purchased for elsewhere, as we have no overhead expenses, own our own Seed Farms, Warehouses, etc., have no rent to pay, and are satisfied with a just and reasonable profit.
10. In addition to surrounding our customers with every possible protection against poor seeds by buying only the highest grade obtainable and testing every lot in our own Seed Laboratory, we sell Dibble's Farm Seeds on a ten-days' money-back-if-you-want-it guarantee, subject to any test any customer may make or wish to have made within ten days after the seeds come into his possession.

The war is over. Gaunt famine stalks through the war-devastated countries of Europe. America is called upon for food and MORE food. Heed the call. Buy Farm Seeds that are dependable. Do not experiment. Purchase only time-tried, proven varieties of the highest possible quality. The best is the cheapest.

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